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號四拾五百式千壹萬式第

日金拾月七年寅丙

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1926 伍拜禮

號拾式月八年五十國民華中

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

STATION	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Kowloon	Dep. 8.40	8.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	2.25	3.35
Yauwalei	Dep. 8.50	8.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	2.35	3.45
Shatin	Dep. 9.00	8.35	10.50	12.00	12.20	1.35	2.45	3.55
Taipei	Dep. 9.10	8.45	11.00	12.10	12.30	1.45	2.55	4.05
Taipei Market	Dep. 9.20	8.55	11.10	12.20	12.40	1.55	3.05	4.15
Fanning	Dep. 9.30	9.05	11.20	12.30	12.50	2.05	3.15	4.25
Shenzhen	Dep. 9.40	9.15	11.30	12.40	1.00	2.15	3.25	4.35
Shenzhen	Arr. 9.45	9.20	11.35	12.45	1.05	2.20	3.30	4.40

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

WEEK DAYS.

STATION	AM	PM	AM	PM
Fanning	Dep. 7.45	11.30	8.20	6.25
Shataukok	Arr. 8.40	12.25	9.15	7.20

WEEK DAYS.

STATION	AM	PM	AM	PM
Shataukok	Dep. 8.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanning	Arr. 7.25	11.10	8.00	5.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATION	AM	PM	AM	PM
Fanning	Dep. 7.45	11.30	8.20	6.25
Shataukok	Arr. 8.40	12.25	9.15	7.20

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATION	AM	PM	AM	PM
Shataukok	Dep. 8.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanning	Arr. 7.25	11.10	8.00	5.55

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Revised by Members.

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CHINESE WOMEN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

A CHINESE GIRL'S SUMMING-UP.

POSITION BETTER ALREADY THAN IN JAPAN.

[By AGNES FUNG.]

In the following interesting article, written for the *North China Daily News*, Agnes Fung describes the position of the Chinese woman to-day. Women in China, in the author's opinion, are "in a state of transition," and many needed reforms will not be brought about until the old generation pass away and the new generation become wives and mothers.

The Chinese women of to-day have taken great strides towards freedom and equality. At the culmination of the Sino-Japanese War, the whole of China felt as if a bandage were torn from their eyes; the war served to bring them to the present from their reveries of the past. The people were sharply awakened, and had to come to the conclusion that theirs was not the only great nation, therefore they began to put themselves in the way of reforms along various lines. Since then progress has been slow but steady. It is inevitable that the position of women should change as a result of steps taken towards betterment. Comparatively, the women have been much slower in emancipating, although they are freed, not a little, from the yoke which was their portion. There are quite a few who possess advanced thoughts, but the majority evidently lag behind. Western contact has done much to make the former what she now is, a creature of Western practices on the one hand, and Chinese instincts and ideas on the other. Consequently, she has to face many struggles within her breast in order that the two sides do not contradict.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

As the years take their course, many customs have become extinct, while substitutes arise. Our outlook of life has altered physically, intellectually, and morally, and naturally those habits which have never been a credit to us, have been to others more adaptable to the present conditions. Concerning the physical point of view, there is much to be said about how bound feet fell out of practice. Prior to the coming-in of the Manchus, it was considered part of the duties of a woman that she had her feet bound. And even when the Manchus reigned in the land, they made no effort to discourage the habit, although their women had natural feet, but rather did they follow up the advantage by encouraging it all the more. It was not until later when western ideas penetrated into China that certain men began to realize the sad mess that the Chinese women made of their feet. Associations like the "Natural Feet League" were organized, and some local authorities were very active in dissuading the people. As a consequence of public disapproval, the custom gradually became almost obsolete. It is now only practised by women in some villages.

To take its place, snapper things are done at present. Bobbed hair is much in vogue, while the girl is no more tied to her home. She is free to go about the streets, and exercises such as swimming, tennis, riding and so forth, are open to her, although it is a pity that she takes very little advantage of them. Besides mahjongg, once her only amusement, there are music and dancing to-day. The latter is as popular with the Chinese as with the Westerners, of which frequenters of the Carlton Café and Majestic Hotel in Shanghai, and the Peking Hotel in Peking, know.

Curiously, the Chinese people who like dancing fall into three classes: the rich man's family, the cinema actress, and the prostitute. It is the first type, there are not a few who know and are interested in it, besides fox-trotting and waltzing. One would think them the last word in modernism and probably they are of the same opinion themselves, but once you start sounding their minds you meet with disappointment. They have old-fashioned ideas, that is if they have any opinion at all, and yet they can cast them aside like an old gown, and attend a dance, which is the most modern expression of modern ideas, as if the two had not the slightest connection. Is it justifiable to say that they only seek to imitate blindly the skeleton of a system without trying to learn what underlies it? There are others who feel the impossibility of their homes and therefore cling to dancing with tenacity, as being the only means to give vent to their modern thoughts, and there are yet others, like the returned students, who would never dream of giving it up because they are used to everything foreign. So we see, dancing makes up a great part of the life of many Chinese women.

IGNORANCE NO MORE VIRTUE.

With regard to intellectuality, much has been done towards spreading education among women. It is of no small moment to notice that the proverb "A girl's ignorance is her very virtue" has lost its significance. After the Sino-Japanese War, primary schools, and gradually middle schools and normal schools, were established for their benefit. Since the setting up of the Republic, they have made great improvement in learning, and a university education is not un-

known to them. Co-education is becoming commoner day by day. Not a few girls have pursued their studies abroad, while law universities are now being opened to them at home. In short, much is provided to develop their mentality. With the increase of knowledge, it is unavoidable that they should seek to be less dependent on the men. Unfortunately, very few occupations are offered them. To decide to earn a living means, at best, becoming teachers and typists. Other less desirable employments are waitresses, telephone girls, actresses, and factory workers. Very few magazines are run by women and for the sole use of women. It seems that they are not expected to aspire any higher. Men have use for them only when they see a way of making more money, such as when they employ them in tea-shops to draw the crowd. Instead of lifting a helping hand, men look with disapproval upon those who wish to work outside of their home. Not satisfied with mere disapproval, they must create obstacles, and the majority make it a point not to engage a woman.

THE STALE OLD REPLY.

When questioned they give the old, old stereotyped answer that women are inferior in every respect and therefore cannot perform satisfactorily. Does not the statement sound rather stale? If the men would deign to cast a glance upon the achievements of foreign women, especially the English and the American, they would think otherwise. But the fact is that men are not blind, as they wish us to think them, only they choose to be thought so because they fear a competitor. Likewise, women suffragettes have not made any appearance because of public disapprobation. Formerly at the beginning of the Republic there were a few who thought that they would fight for women franchise, so they sent in petitions to the Parliament in Peking, and made no small noise, but these women were of doubtful morality so that they were jeered at by both sexes until they thought it wiser to make an exit. It can be said that Kwangtung is the only province which has had ten women members in the Provincial Assembly, and several others in the Municipal Council. The failure to carry through woman suffrage is fundamentally due to lack of occupation for the women. To have a right to vote one must first of all be able to be independent.

REPUBLIC AND GIRL SLAVERY.

It is the most shameful fact and the most deeply deplored, that the Republic did nothing to abolish concubinage and girl slavery. Both are against the ideals of democracy, while the latter is, in addition the enemy of humanity. Concubinage has had a greater increase since the Republic. Officials keep a larger household, while returned students and Christians are not entirely free from the obnoxious practice. That the government has done nothing to stop it is perhaps due to the fact that the Parliament has not yet passed any law re-defining the relative position between men and women. The laws enforced now are those of the Ching Dynasty, which do not prohibit the taking of more than one wife. No doubt when new civil laws are in the making this will become the problem of the day.

In spite of all our protests, there are still women who welcome the life of a concubine. Girls with education glaze over the conquests they have made of men in position, thinking that they have struck a good bargain, when all the conquest they make is becoming "equal wives" which is the modern equivalent of "concubines." Who are to blame but themselves? Yet to think that these foolish girls could calmly walk into the net with open eyes, more's the pity! With regard to girl slavery, England has had the question debated some time since in Parliament. It, however, has almost no effect in China, save in Hongkong where the term "mui-tai" has given place to "adopted daughter," and the price paid is now called "the money for her maintenance."

MARRIAGE REFORM.

Although concubinage and girl-slavery have not changed for the better, marriage has. The old-fashioned still let their parents do the choosing, while the modern choose themselves. Others more up-to-date take divorce as something very usual, quite a different view from people of former times who regarded divorce as so ill an omen that "the grass would not grow where the divorce was signed."

(Continued on next column.)

EUROPEAN STORM HAVOC.

HUNDREDS DROWNED.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

VIENNA, July 18th.
Hundreds of persons and thousands of animals have been drowned where 800,000 acres of the most fertile land in Central Europe is already inundated in the Baeska Province of Jugo-Slavia, formerly Hungarian.
The gendarmerie pursue organised bands of plundering gypsies who mercilessly loot defenceless homesteads where the families, who are starving, cluster on the roofs and on the branches of lofty trees. Besides the immense gap in the embankment at Apatin there are several smaller dam-breaks on the Danube and the Save. Unless the rainfalls cease the catastrophe, which already surpasses all records for damage to property in the Central European plain, will cost an enormous number of lives. Apatin and other towns are entirely evacuated.
The greatest danger from these inundations is that Central Europe is threatened by the insanitary conditions of the last three weeks, with spasmodic, intense heat upon stagnant water and choked drains. The Vienna municipality, therefore ordered yesterday the complete evacuation of Brettedorf, a village lying behind the Danube embankment on the Floridsdorf side of Vienna. Two thousand persons are thus homeless and have been provided with temporary quarters in Vienna.

ROME STORM.

ROME, July 17th.
After the first day of real summer heat a great storm was experienced in Rome this evening. A high wind was followed by a torrential downpour of rain lasting an hour. The weather in Italy this summer has been unprecedented within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Experts declare that there has not been such rain in summer in Italy for more than a century.

BRINDISI, July 17th.

Violent thunderstorms occurred in Albania, where 30 persons are reported to have been killed by lightning.

SOUTH AFRICA.

BULAWAYO, July 17th.
Rhodesia, in South Africa, is experiencing an unusually cold spell, the temperature falling two degrees below freezing point, while hailstorms are recorded. In 24 hours the maximum reading in the shade fell 30 degrees.

Now-a-days cases of divorce are almost daily seen in Shanghai as we glance at the columns of a newspaper. But as a whole, girls still cling to the approval of their parents concerning marriage. Extreme cases always can be found as a reaction to centuries of submission.

Now why are the women of China so slow in getting to their rightful place? What existing powers arrest their development? First of all, they have a hard struggle within themselves. Their duties, the recognition of their own insignificance, their habits have become to them a second nature. These inherent factors, the result of thousands of years of suppression, cannot be ignored. They have a way of appearing when most unwished for. The most difficult job is to make a compromise between the old and the new. Moreover, women who were not allowed to show any individuality of their own, now feel shy to assert themselves.

Next, they meet with opposition in their close environment, that is, in the family. They must adhere to such and such because these things come to them from their ancestors. Because of differences of opinions, the members of the family often battle with words among themselves, and good feeling is thereby lost.

Then, society disapproves of their doing anything else but staying at home, society here meaning men in general. Of course, with all these internal and external exhibitions, they cannot go very far.

BETTER ALREADY THAN JAPAN.

Yet in some ways the position of women of China is more to be envied than that of women in Japan. It is true that there education is more general and occupations of a greater number, yet there are very few women who have a high education. The majority still stick to the old principle of being "a virtuous wife and a good mother." There is only one university for girls, and this is privately established. The standard is rather low, and only English, sociology, home economics, and literature, are taught. Apart from this, they cannot study in any of the public universities, co-education being prohibited. As we know, Chinese women study with the men, and take up courses like law and politics. So after all if we are backward, there is the thought that there are others in worse position to console us. We must remember that we are in a period of transition, and a time must elapse before old customs cease to be anything to us. Not until the old generation pass away and the new generation become wives and mothers can there be much reform. For the present, let us hope that education becomes more universal and more occupations are open to our women, for it is these that are necessary to help them raise their position.

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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

(ORDERS BY MAJ. R. MELVILLE SMITH, M.B.E., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.)

No. 239.

1.—WAR MEDALS.

If there are still any members of the Corps who consider themselves entitled to War Medals in respect of the Great War, and are uncertain as to whom they should apply for them, instructions can be furnished from this Corps Headquarters on application.

2.—RIFLES.

Many members of the Corps are at present keeping their rifles in their own possession. This practice is contrary to regulations.

Members are reminded that all rifles when not in use must be kept at Corps Headquarters, if Armories at Taikoo and Kowloon Docks are closed.

Those members of the Corps now in possession of rifles must return them to Corps Headquarters without delay.

3.—ENGINEER COMPANY.

Wireless Signal-Section will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, August 23rd, 1926. All members are asked to make a special effort to attend. Dress: Muff.

4.—ARMoured CAR COMPANY.

All Officers, together with C.S.M. Hancock and Sergt. Groves, are requested to attend a meeting at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, August 23rd, 1926, at 6 p.m., to discuss the Training Season Programme, 1926-1927.

Drivers: Ptes. V. R. Jones and A. R. Kinross will attend at Corps Headquarters on Monday, August 23rd, 1926, at 5.30 p.m., to pass in driving.

5.—STRENGTH.

The following is taken on the strength on August 18th, 1926, and posted to the Artillery Company:—No. 1067 Gunner M. P. Concannon, M.C.

6.—TRANSFER.

No. 674 Pte. W. M. Lyons, No. 1 Platoon, is permitted to transfer to the Mounted Infantry Company, as from September 1st, 1926.

7.—LEAVE.

No. 63 Pte. N. V. A. Croucher, Mounted Infantry Company, is granted sick leave from August 9th, 1926, to April 15th, 1927.

G. E. SWINTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hongkong, August 20th, 1926.

NOTICES.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

The Infantry Company will hold a Promenade Concert on the Parade Ground at Corps Headquarters on Friday, September 24th, 1926. Tickets: 50 cents each, may be obtained at Volunteer Headquarters.

WATER POLO.

The following will represent the Defence Corps against the V.R.C. on Saturday, August 21st, at the V.R.C. First Evening Fête at 8.15 p.m. The match will take place at the end of the programme and it is hoped that as many Volunteers as possible will turn up and give their support:—

Spr. A. A. George (Engineer Co.), Pte. Garrod (Scottish Co.), Pte. Hazare (A.C. Co.), Pte. E. W. Railton (Artillery Co.), Pte. Duncan (Scottish Co.), Pte. Brodie (M.I. Co.), and Pte. Knight (A.C. Co.).

BOOKMAKERS AND THE TAX.

TRYING TO FIND MEANS TO PASS IT ON.

Several hundred bookmakers at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, on July 22nd, took part in a conference organised by the "The Guardian Society" to devise ways and means of dealing with the betting tax.

Mr. Charles Read, who presided, said they regarded it as an impossible tax and believed that in a few months they would be able to convince the Chancellor of that fact.

The secretary, Mr. W. J. Randall, said it would be useless to try to get behind the tax, and equally futile to talk of any organised system of boycott by the withdrawal of bookmakers from the ring, because that would open the gates for a system of pari-mutuel.

Their interests would be best served by co-operating to prevent the tax from being made a medium of further competition within the society. Let the members deal with their clients with the utmost possible consideration. One suggestion he offered was that in the case of bets in offices the bookmaker should shoulder the burden of 1 per cent. of the tax and pass on the other 2 per cent. to the client.

The meeting adopted a resolution stating that no part of the tax of 3 per cent. on office bets could be borne by the layer, and that the matter be referred back to the society so that the committee in conference with the members and others might devise a method by which the tax could be passed on to the backer.

A 2 per cent. Bet.

Mr. Winston Churchill (Chancellor of the Exchequer) said in the House of Commons that a bet made on a course during a race meeting between a backer and a bookmaker, both attending that particular meeting, but on a horse or horses running at another meeting in another part of the country on the same day, would be taxed on the lower scale of 2 per cent.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN JAPAN.

NORTH-CENTRAL DISTRICTS BADLY FLOODED.

VILLAGE FEUDS THE CONSEQUENCE.

Over 200 dead, several score more injured and property to the value of several hundreds of thousands of yen destroyed forms the toll just taken from two provinces in North-Central Japan by torrential rains, writes the Tokyo correspondent of the N.C. Daily News on August 2nd.

While the greater part of the country had been broiling in a summer heat that old-timers say they do not remember having endured for over 900 years, the north-central part of Japan's main island was visited by downpours such as generally only afflict tropical regions. These heavy showers continued for over five days, flooded the countryside, caused mountain streams to leave their beds and took grievous toll of life and property.

Village Sunk in a Lake.
The village of Tochichocho was particularly affected. This is one of the principal settlements in the region hit and the death toll here alone amounts to over 90. The place has been practically blotted out, a large, dirty-brown lake now holding sway over what a few days ago was a pleasant village. It was built in a valley and was simply overwhelmed by waves of water when swollen mountain streams left their channels. Other villages in this region suffered in like manner.

After the floods had subsided and the survivors were preparing to take up again the threads of their daily life, inter-communal fighting broke out amongst the farmers of the area, fighting that soon took on the proportions of rioting. The immediate cause was over the draining of flooded fields. A farmer, owning a field on higher ground sought to drain it by finding an exit for the water to a lower level. This naturally flooded farms on the lower levels.

Riot-Follows.

Words were exchanged, blows soon followed and shortly after a thousand farmers were trying to settle the dispute by going hammer and tongs at one another with bamboo poles, pick-axes, heavy clubs and rusted swords. Fifty policemen were rushed to the scene of the affray, whereupon the enraged village mobs, forgetting their quarrel, turned on the guardians of the law, sending most of the policemen to the hospital. This over, rioting was resumed. A much heavier posse of police was then sent and quelled the disturbance.

The rioting is regarded by the Government in a more serious light than the natural disaster, and the authorities are more than inclined to suspect that radical labour agitators have been trying to create discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the farmers. The situation has quieted down, but no less than 1,000 policemen are on perpetual duty in the affected regions.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

FEELING THE HEAT?

Java



Hong Kong

A CONTRAST.

IN HONGKONG:

THE HOT SEASON
HOT DAYS
WARM STICKY NIGHTS
A TIRED FEELING

IN JAVA:

THE COOL SEASON
FRESH DAYS
COOL NIGHTS
BRACING ATMOSPHERE

and a feeling of well being that makes life a joy.

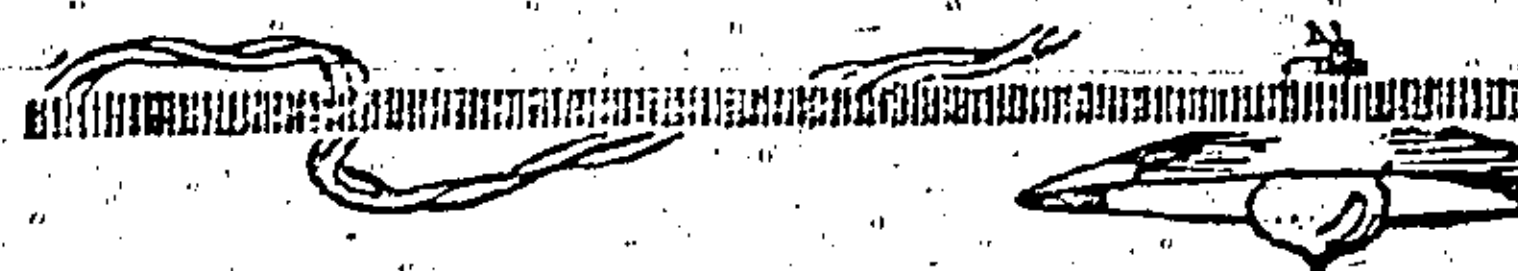
TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY

of escaping from the heat of Hongkong to the coolness of Java provided by frequent direct sailings of the latest up-to-date steamers of the

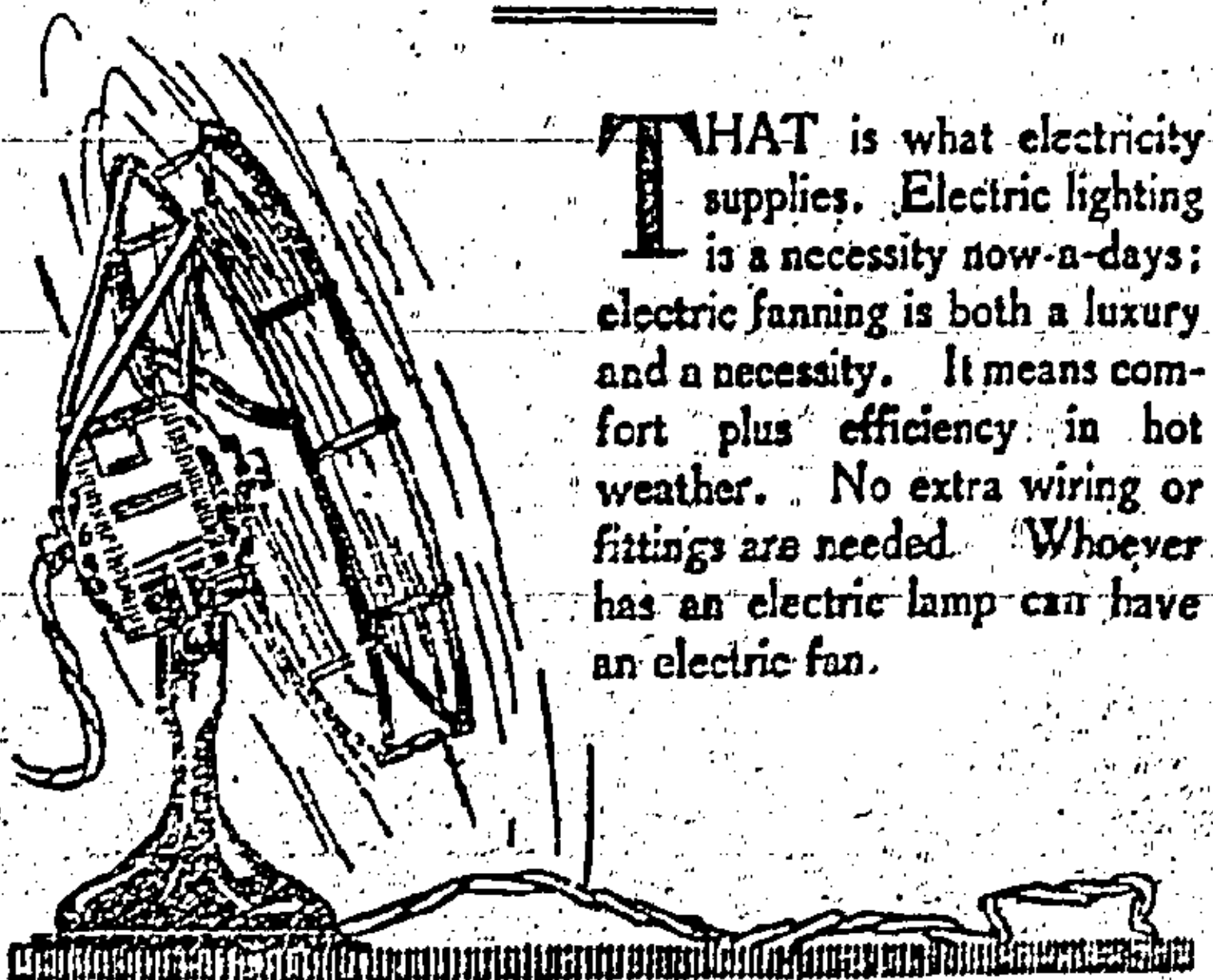
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YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor. Tel. C. 1574.

[A.P.A.]



Light without Heat
and
Cool Breezes



THAT is what electricity supplies. Electric lighting is a necessity now-a-days; electric fanning is both a luxury and a necessity. It means comfort plus efficiency in hot weather. No extra wiring or fittings are needed. Whoever has an electric lamp can have an electric fan.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER Co. (1918), Ltd.

Showroom: 62, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR

"PUDLO"

Makes Cement Waterproof

"FEUSOL"

The Immovable Fire Cement.

Tel. Central 236

2, Queen's Buildings.

ANCHOR BRAND
PURE MANILA ROPE.
"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST."

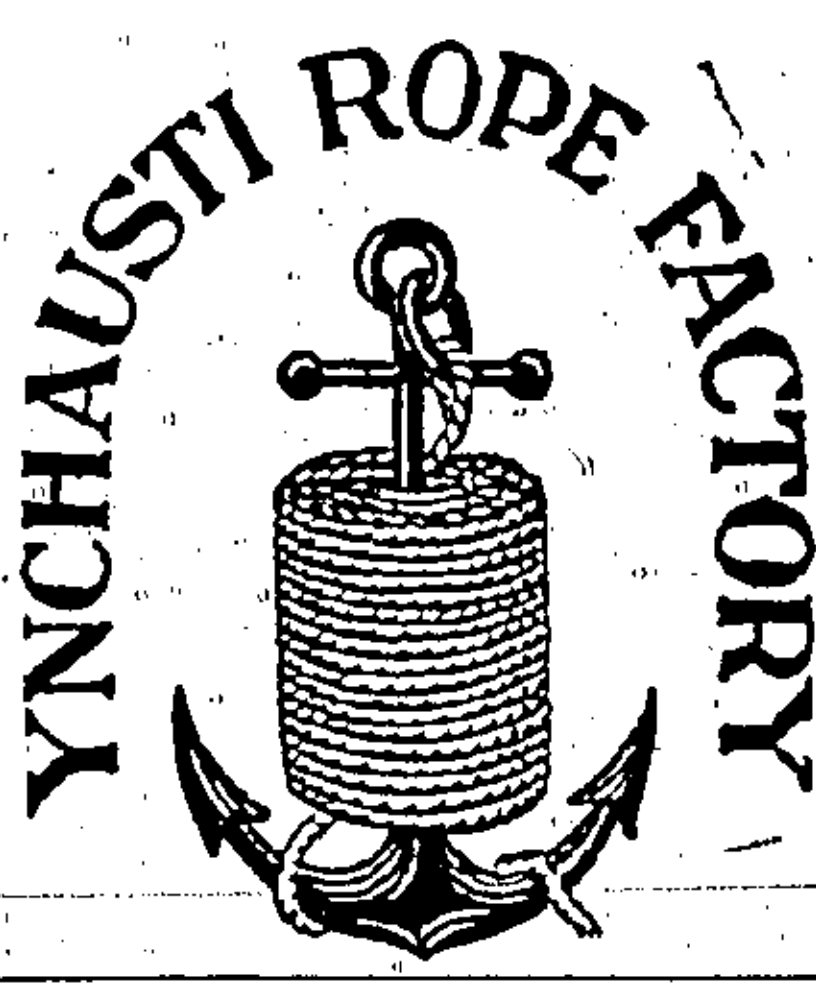
ESTABLISHED 1854

MARINE ROPE

TRANSMISSION
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CABLE LAID

HAWSEERS

WELL DRILLING
CABLESROPES OF ALL
SIZES FOR ALL
PURPOSESMADE FROM
PURE MANILA
HEMPMANUFACTURED
BY THE MOST
MODERN
MACHINERY.

MANILA

STOCKS ON HAND OF ALL SIZES ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

FACTORIES:—MANILA, P.I.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—KING'S BUILDING.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 8165. A.P.B.CAFE RESTAURANT
PARISIEN.

"The Rendezvous of the Elite."

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME:

FRIDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.

SPECIAL—(Choucroute frie).

TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.

DINNER DANSANT—12 midnight. \$1.50 per cover.

SATURDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.

SPECIAL—(Bouillabaisse).

TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.

CARNIVAL NIGHT

SPECIAL DINNER—\$3 PER COVER.

NOVELTIES.

KINDLY RESERVE TABLES IMMEDIATELY.

NOTE:—The Cafe and Lounge are Open Daily

From 8 a.m. to Midnight.

TELEPHONE C. 1576 FOR RESERVATIONS. [128]

AGITATORS AT WORK IN
SHANGHAI.DEATH OF CHINESE HAWKER.
ATTEMPTS TO HOLD TWO
DEMONSTRATIONS.

Two demonstrations, which undoubtedly would have caused a serious situation in the mills of Shanghai had they been allowed to mature, were frustrated early yesterday morning by the police of Pootoo Road and Gordon Road districts, says the N.C. Daily News of August 14th.

Fortunately, through the Intelligence Department of the Municipal Police, it was learnt that agitators were planning the trouble, and reinforcements of police were scattered through the western mill districts and given instructions to take every precaution in breaking up all crowds of persons coming to work.

The trouble apparently started over the alleged murder of a Chinese of the hawker class, named Chen Ah-dong who was found dead in the hold of the Japanese str. *Manti Maru* on August 3rd. However, it is believed, that the labour agitators took this as an excuse to foment trouble, which they have been planning for a long time.

According to secret information gained by the Intelligence Department the demonstrations were carefully planned by the agitators. One report which drifted into the police was that the demonstrators were to march down Nanking Road in case they succeeded in demonstrating in the Western district.

THE USUAL WAR CRIES.

The first attempt to demonstrate was made at about 4.45 a.m. on a vacant lot near Soochow Creek, between Robinson Road and Penang Road. About 200 labourers, carrying banners and handbills, had congregated on the lot when the police arrived on the scene. The demonstrators were comparatively easily dispersed. As they retreated under the police advance, they dropped literature and banners. Translations of these were made and found to contain such expressions as:—

"Let us assault the Japanese and insist on justice." "Let us proceed to revenge the wrongs done Chen Ah-dong and demonstrate that the spirit produced by the May 30th incident is still alive." "Let us aid the workers of the Naigai Wata Kaisha mill No. 9 and demand that the lock-out be raised." "Let us make war on the Japanese imperialists and beat their running dogs to death." "Let us protest the unreasonable dismissals of workers from the Japanese mills." "Let us demand the freedom to hold meetings, organize unions and strike." "Long live the fight of the workers against Japanese oppression."

The second attempt to demonstrate was made at 5.30 a.m. when about 2,000 men and women on their way to work stopped at the instigation of agitators in the vicinity of Tonquin Road and Robinson Road.

WELL-KNOWN LEADER ARRESTED.

After considerable difficulty the police were able to break up the mob. One of the ringleaders named Yang Nui, a well-known agitator, was arrested. He was recognized as one of the persons who has been fomenting the trouble in No. 9 mill of the Naigai Wata Kaisha.

In connection with the alleged murder of Chen Ah-dong considerable indignation is being shown by many Chinese public bodies. The Federation of Street Unions has appointed a committee of five to investigate the case. According to the Chinese press reports, the matter is also receiving the attention of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the Customs' Commissioner. The latter is said to have informed a Chinese delegation, sent to him in connection with the case by the Chinese Citizens' Defence League Against Japanese Diplomacy, that the str. *Manti Maru* would not be allowed to sail from Shanghai until the case had been completely investigated by the Chinese authorities.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY, LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirtieth ordinary annual meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency to be held at the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on Tuesday, August 31st, at noon, shows that the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, including \$4,481.12 brought forward from last year, is \$9,159.90.

It is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To write off Metallisation Ltd., Patent Rights, Plant, etc. \$5,000.00
To carry forward to new account 4,159.90
\$9,159.90

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 19th.

	Previous On	Date On	at	at
	Day	at	2 p.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	29.73	29.74	29.73	
Temperature	85	79	79	
Humidity	77	88	85	
Wind Direction	ESE	E	ESE	
Force	3	4	4	
Weather	U	U	OR	
Rain	0.12	0.00	1.32	

Highest open-air Temperature on 19th ... 85

Lowest open-air Temperature on 19th ... 78

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle;
F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

RUBBER PRICES.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. are in receipt of telegraphic advices from Singapore announcing that the price of Rubber is 82 cents per lb. They also advise the following Dividends:—

Nyalas	15%	Final
Indragiri	7 1/2%	Interim
Teluk Ansons	10%	
Changkat Serdangs	10%	
New Serendabs	10%	
Katoyangs	5%	

The following are the latest share quotations:—

Allenbys	Straits
Alor Gajabs	3.40
Amalgamated Malays	2.80
Ayer Moleks	4.85
Ayer Panas	2.70
Balgownies	13.00
Bassettas	4.80
Brogas	1.35
Bukit Jelotong	1.65
Bukit Katils	1.10
Changkat Serdangs	1.20
Connemaras	9.70
Glenelies	3.05
Indragiris	2.90
Jerams	10.30
Jimabs	1.85
Kelabs	2.80
Kempas	4.40
Kuala Sidins	4.30
Lunas	3.95
Malaka Pindas	4.20
Malakoffs	2.75
Mandai Tekongs	4.50
Mayfields	0.85
Mentakabs	0.75
New Serendabs	15.75
Pajams	5.55
Punggors	5.40
Sandycrofts	12.50
Scudais	1.35
Sungei Bagans	3.00
Tapahs	2.75
Tambalaks	4.80
Teluk Ansons	33.50
United Malaccas	1.40
Utun Simpans	15.50
	2.70
	4.85

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 19th, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	\$1.15 buy.
Do. London	\$1.35 buy.
Chartered Bank	220 1/2 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A & B	230 1/2 nom.
Do. O	210 1/2 a.m.
P. & O. Bank	23 1/2 buy.
East Asia Bank	4 1/2 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$62 1/2 sel.
China Underwriters	\$1.80 nom.
North China Insurance	\$1.14 1/2 nom.
Union Insurance	\$259 sel. 258 1/2 a.
Yangtze Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$300 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$62 1/2 nom.
Hongkong	\$35 buy.
E.K. L. & M. Steamboats	\$35 1/2 nom.
Hongkong Tugs	\$1 1/2 nom.
Indo-Chinese (old)	\$40 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$40 nom.
Shell Transport	\$8 1/2 nom.
Star Ferries	\$67 sel.
Waterboats	\$14 sel.
China Sugars	\$38 buy.
Malacca Sugars	\$14 nom.
Langkate (combined)	\$40 nom.
Do. (single)	\$14 1/2 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	\$4.40 buy, 5 sel.
Shanghai Loans	\$14 1/2 nom.
Do. (new)	\$44 nom.
Tronoh Mines	\$7 1/2 buy.
Ural Caspian	\$119 sel.
H.K. & W. Wharves	\$544 buy.
Hongkows	\$17 1/2 buy.
New Engineering	\$11.50 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$110 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$104 sel.
Hongkong Lands	\$30 buy.
Hongkong Realty (old)	\$74 buy, 8 sel.
H.K. Territorials	\$5 sel.
H.K. Developments	\$10 1/2 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$13 1/2 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$39 sel.
Burai Lands	\$14 buy.
Euro Cottons	\$9.16 buy.
Oriental	\$14 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$14 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	\$14 1/2 buy.
China Buses	\$14 1/2 buy.
Hongkong Tramways	\$24 buy, 24 1/2 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	\$152 nom.
Do. (new)	\$740 nom.
Singapore Traction	\$8 buy.
Taxis	\$3 sel.
Amusement	\$104 buy.
Canton Iron	\$74 nom.
Cementa (combined)	\$134 sel.
Do. (old)	\$12 sel.
Do. (new)	\$12 sel.
China Lights (combined)	\$19 buy.
Do. (old)	\$134 sa.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
China Providents (old)	\$530 buy.
Constructions	\$94 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$184 sel.
Der A. Wings	\$40 sel.
Hongkong Electric	\$34 buy.
Macao Electric	\$35 nom.
H.K. Bays (combined)	\$28 sel.
Do. (old)	\$10 sel.
Do. (new)	\$5 sel.
Leas Crawfords	\$8 nom.
Mackintosh	\$184 nom.
Sinceres	\$11 nom.
United Asbestos	\$30 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$184 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$84 nom.
buy—bayers; sel—sellers; sa—sales nom.—nominal	

RIVER LEVELS.

Bulletin from

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS
OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels (in English Feet) at 8 a.m.

Place of Observation	Highest W. Level recorded	Lowest W. Level recorded	W.L. Aug. 17	W.L. Aug. 18
West River at Shingling	+41.0	0	+16.2	+16.9
North River at Tsingyuan	+23.7	0	+5.1	Falling
North River at Samshui	+27.3	-5.0	+8.0	+9.24
East River at Shekiang	+16.3	2	+1.7	+1.4

Having received another
BRAND NEW COPY ofSCARAMOUCHE
the management of the
QUEEN'S THEATRE

take pride in again, presenting
the greatest entertainment that
the screen has ever offered!

11,000 feet of splendid drama;
10,000 actors in the cast;
the most moving theme in all
history as back ground;

ALICE TERRY and RAMON
NOVARRO as twin stars;

Direction by REX INGRAM
who made "The Four Horsemen;"

Story by Rafael Sabatini!

There are a few of the features that make
"SCARAMOUCHE" the most wonderful
of photoplays.

Come and See it TO-NIGHT,
At Ordinary Prices.

Another "Request" Picture

PAUL RICHTER

IN

CORSAIRS

A WONDERFUL MEDIEVAL DRAMA OF
PIRATES ON THE HIGH SEAS.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW—5.30 to 11.30.

STAR

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY

At 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

HOLBROOK BLINN

IN

THE BAD MAN

A STORY OF THE MEXICAN BORDER THAT
OPENS RATHER SLOWLY BUT GATHERS
FARCE FOR A BIG CLIMAX.

WORLD

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	Rugby, August 16th.
Paris	1704
Brussels	1761
Amsterdam	12.11
Berlin	20.41
Copenhagen	18.29
Vienna	34.42
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Lisbon	2.17/32
Buenos	45.15/32
Shanghai	2/11 1/2
Yokohama	4.93 1/2
New York	25.15
Geneva	147 1/2
Milan	18.15
Stockholm	22.15
Oslo	184 1/2
Prague	31.17
Madrid	7.9/16
Rio	1/6.1/32
Bombay	2/14
Hongkong	28 1/2
Silver (spot)	28 1/2
Silver (forward)	28.11/16

FINDLATER'S

"WOODPECKER BRAND"

OR

HEREFORD CIDER

Very refreshing in this hot weather!

\$5 per dozen pints delivered.

AGENTS:

GILMAN & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong Bank Building.

[129]

BE SURE &
Heal it with
Zam-Buk!
SOOTHING AND
EFFECTIVE ANTISEPTIC.

For all manner of skin diseases and injuries Zam-Buk is always the safest, surest, and most effective remedy to apply.

PYJAMAS

of exceptional value—

Good for comfort, good for sleep, good for wear and wash well. Made of a soft cotton cloth with a "silk like" finish, in smart block stripes of white and blue, mauve or grey. Inexpensively priced at \$8.50 per suit.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

Alexandra Building. Des Vœux Road.



COTTON KIMONOS
and
BATH ROBES
in a variety of
Pleasing Designs

PORTABLE GRAMOPHONES

You shall have Music wherever you go
It is here, there and everywhere.



Models in stock

"DECCA"

"GRIPPA"

"PETER PAN"

"SINCERE"

"PAL PORTABLE"

"DELCELTO"

The jolliest and most dependable companions for the picnic party.
It will also satisfy your musical taste and be a pride and a delight to you

CALL AND SELECT YOUR FAVOURITE FROM

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

MOUTRIE PIANOS.

LEAST COST!!!

MOST SERVICE!!!

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Chater Road.

WHITEAWAY'S SALE.



THE "THIRSO"
JUG.

To match the above
Tumblers 3 designs.
Holds 1 quart.

SPECIAL PRICE:
\$1.25 Each.

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

THE
"THIRSO"
TUMBLERS.

1/2 pint size
3 designs
in a good
Crystal Glass.

SPECIAL
PRICE:
\$1.75 Dozen.



SMALL YACHT'S RECORD.

ACROSS ATLANTIC IN 22 DAYS.

The 11-ton schooner yacht *Primrose IV*, of Boston, America, with an amateur crew of six, reached Falmouth after having crossed the Atlantic in what is believed to be a record time for a craft of her size, says the *Naval and Military Record* of July 21st.

She arrived in England to compete in the ocean race from Cowes to Fastnet, her crew being impressed by the fine example set by the Plymouth yacht *Jolie Brise*, which had gone to America to compete in races there.

The *Primrose IV* is 49ft. 10in. long, with a waterline of 44ft. and a beam of 13ft., and was designed by John Halden, well known in America as the designer of the famous American yacht *Malabar*.

Her crew consisted of Capt. S. M. Gardiner, formerly an instructor of St. Paul's School, three Harvard students, one Yale student, and an undergraduate from St. Paul's School.

FAVOURABLE WINDS.

In an interview, Capt. Gardiner stated that the course he had taken was south of the Gulf Stream, then north-east of the Great Circle, and the 3,300 miles by the log, or 2,860 nautical miles were covered in 22 days, one hour and 20 minutes.

Asked how the yacht was able to make the voyage so quickly, Capt. Gardiner stated it was owing to "being favoured with a splendid south-west sailing breeze south-west of the Gulf Stream for over a week, during which time the yacht covered over 170 miles a day. The schooner is fitted with a motor, but the whole of the voyage was made under sail, until the Bishops was reached, when the little craft tried to make against an easterly wind, and at times experienced a series of calms. It was then that the motor was brought into operation for the first time.

The weather during the voyage was excellent with the exception of two occasions. On the first occasion an easterly gale was experienced and the *Primrose IV* had to lay to for several hours in latitude 45° north, longitude 25° west.

Heavy seas broke over the craft, but very little damage was done. The second time the yacht was forced to heave to for eight hours was in the Gulf Stream. With these exceptions the voyage was fairly comfortable and the schooner behaved splendidly.

PROUD SKIPPER.

It took the yacht 21 days 21 hours 14 minutes to cross the ocean from the Nantucket lightship to the Bishop's Rock, and Capt. Gardiner is very proud of the performance by his amateur crew. In fact it is the best on record for a yacht of such a small tonnage as the *Primrose IV*.

"And, added the skipper, "we have had two hot meals every day notwithstanding what kind of weather was experienced. A splendid performance by amateur cook Biddle."

"Only one half of the fresh water supply had been consumed on reaching Falmouth, and about one third of the stores. We allowed for 35 days' full rations, and 30 days' emergency rations. During the early part of the voyage we sighted several steamers, and all of them altered their course and steamed close to the *Primrose IV*, and saluted her. Then for several days the voyage was continued in loneliness, and not a ship was sighted until the Bishops Rock had almost been reached."

When off Falmouth the schooner fell in with the yacht *Kathleen*, owned by Col. Faulkner Brown, Vice-Commodore of the Royal Cornwall Yacht Club. Capt. Gardiner and crew greatly appreciated the courtesy of that gentleman in directing them to a proper place of anchorage in the inner harbour.

SPLENDID CREW.

"How did your amateur crew behave?" asked our representative.
"Splendidly," the skipper replied. "They were most enthusiastic about their jobs, and I so arranged their work that each man had a maximum of 12 hours work one day and 10 hours the next. The same crew took the yacht to the coast of Labrador last summer."

Capt. Gardiner was navigating officer in the yacht *Flame*, which won the race to Bermuda in 1924. The *Primrose IV* is now anchored off Fish Strand Pier, and with the exception of her rust-stained signs, bears little evidence of having undertaken such a hazardous voyage. Falmouth people greatly admire the pluck shown by the Americans in crossing the Atlantic in such a tiny craft. The schooner is broad in the beam, but very low in the water. She will remain in England until next summer, when she will return to America under sail. Her owner is Mr. S. L. Ames.

THE "TAIYUEN MARU" DISASTER.

THIRTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

On Saturday, August 17th, at about 10.30 p.m. the N.K.K. s.s. *Taiyuen Maru* caught fire at a point just about two miles below Lungkou, on her way up the Yangtze, carrying 160 passengers and a crew of 70.

The fire, which is said to have been caused by burning fat in the cook's galley, spread with almost lightning rapidity and in an incredibly short space of time the whole of the upper works were involved. Among the first of the ship's gear to be affected were the houses and the result was that right from the very beginning all efforts to cope with the fire were frustrated. The Captain acted with commendable promptitude and as soon as he was aware of what had occurred made all speed to beach the ship. These operations were rendered extremely difficult and tricky by reason of the darkness and it was more than fortunate that in the effort to provide a reasonable chance of escape from the fire a greater disaster did not overtake the vessel.

By the time that she was actually beached the Japanese gunboat *Uji* was standing by, and also one of Messrs. Jardine's tugboats, and with the aid of the former's searchlights it was possible to recover from the water many of the panic-stricken passengers and crew who had thrown themselves overboard. As it was it is known with certainty that 20 passengers and 14 members of the crew (all Chinese) have been lost and but for the timely arrival of the two vessels in question the casualty list would have been far heavier. The majority of the survivors in the forepart of the vessel escaped ashore by lines thrown out and it is probable that had the current not swung the stern out into the river those penned in by the flames astern would have escaped in like manner.

The Japanese gunboat crew did not confine themselves only to the work of rescue but rendered first aid to the injured and provided such food and drink as could be spared from the ship's stores.

On Sunday morning the N.K.K. dispatched the *Tachi Maru* to the scene of the loss with provisions for the stranded

passengers and a gruesome cargo in the shape of coffins for such bodies as may be recovered. The loss of lives, ship and cargo being "an act of God" the N.K.K. are in no way responsible to the survivors or the relatives of those drowned but they are doing their best to ensure decent burial and have offered a reward to the neighbouring villagers for the recovery of the bodies of all those lost.

The *Taiyuen Maru* was carrying a cargo of Cotton Yarn, Piece-goods, sugar, cement, flour and sundries and the total loss is estimated roughly at Tls. 600,000—Tls. 200,000 on the ship and Tls. 400,000 on the cargo—the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

The majority of the crew were returned to port by the *Wuling Maru* and it is stated that the *Tuenkiang Maru* carried on up river a good many of the passengers.

An eyewitness who saw the remains of the vessel the next evening says that there is nothing left of her except the hull, smokestack and ventilators and that when darkness fell the glow from amidships gave the impression of a huge blast-furnace.

HONGKONG ANGLING CLUB.

A SECOND COMPETITION.

A second competition has been arranged by the Hongkong Angling Club and will be held in the vicinity of the Taikeo Dock on Tuesday next. The steam launch *Gerty* will leave Black Pier at 6 p.m. punctually. Competitors must proceed in the launch to the fishing ground or join the launch at Saiwanho. Fishing boats, worm bait, and Chinese fishing lines will be provided without cost. Other tackle and bait may be used (confined to the use of a rod or hand line) but the same must be supplied by competitors themselves. Competitors must also provide their own refreshments. [Ed. Note: The italics are introduced by the Hon. Sec. of the Angling Club.]

The Competition will be for three hours fishing, from 7 to 10 p.m. and will be started by a signal of whistles from the launch.

The President, Vice-President and Hon. Secretary will act as Judges and their decision on all matters will be final. Prizes will be awarded to the pair bringing in the best catch and for the biggest fish caught.

No fishing boats other than those supplied by the Club may be used in the competition without the consent of the Judges. The Chinese fishermen on the sampans will not be allowed to fish. Competitors' names must be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

Note Reduction in Prices.

In lots of not less than 1-ton.

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$24.00 per ton.

Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$22.00 per ton.

Delivered to Kowloon, \$20.00 per ton.



Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compro Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

For Price Apply to

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

HANDBAGS.

In order to clear the whole of our Handbags Department, we offer a Substantial

20% DISCOUNT

on all Bags (Leather, Silk, Beads, etc.) from August 18th to August 31st.

Do not miss This Opportunity.

MAGASIN GENERAL.



GLAXO builds firm flesh, plenty of strong bone, and a sound constitution. It contains nothing whatever to harm baby or cause him pain. That is why if Baby is fed on Glaxo he will progress steadily day by day into happy childhood. Give your Baby Glaxo—the food doctors recommend and give to their own babies—the food that has successfully reared the children of 5 Royal Nurseries. It will make yours a bonnie Baby too.

Glaxo
The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., SOLE AGENTS

TENNIS LEAGUE.

CLUB DE RECREIO v. H.K.C.C.

This match in the "C" Division of the League will be played to-morrow (Saturday) on the Club Recreio courts, King's Park, at 4.30 p.m.

H.K.C.C.—S. M. Garrard and A. C. Howell; W. L. Smith and K. A. Mason; M. M. Watson and F. T. Orr.

GOLF.

THE APPROACHING INTERPORT MATCHES.

It has been agreed that in the coming golf interport matches between Shanghai and Hongkong that Hongkong will play Shanghai on October 6th and 7th at Shanghai, thus leaving Friday, October 6th free, before the beginning of the amateur championship of China, to be played on Saturday and Sunday, October 8th and 9th. The Hongkong team has not yet been selected. The question of the Hongkong side is being considered at a meeting of the committee of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club this week.

It seems probable that Manila may not be able to send a team to Shanghai to make "a triangular interport" as at Hongkong earlier this year, as Shanghai has sent no word of a match being arranged between them and Manila.

SOLDIERS' PROVISIONS.

COOK AND COOLIE CONNIVE TO ROB.

BOTH SENTENCED.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Major C. Willson, a coolie employed by a compradore firm catering for the supply of stores to the R.A. Privates' Mess, at Stonecutter's Island, was charged with conniving with the No. 1 cook boy to steal a quantity of provisions. The cook was charged with larceny.

Gunner William Jones said that he had been informed by the No. 2 cook boy on Tuesday that it had been arranged to steal some provisions the following morning. Next morning the defendant cook's quarters were searched and a quantity of provisions were found concealed under his bed. Witness later returned with Bdr. Vickars, but the goods had disappeared. Hastening to the launch which was about to leave for Hongkong, the provisions were found there, and the coolie was on board.

Bdr. Vickars gave corroborative evidence.

The cook was sentenced to 12 weeks' hard labour and the coolie to one month.

REPORTS FROM HUNAN.

CHIANG KAI SHEK DIRECTING OPERATIONS.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

THE MERCHANT VOLUNTEERS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang hears that several battles between its troops in Hunan and the "anti-red" forces have taken place during the past few days, but that an account of the naval support given to the Northern army, the Kuomintang has so far failed to take Yochow. The Kuomintang claims, however, that it has advanced on all fronts and it is stated that General Chiang Kai Shek is personally directing operations on the east line. The fighting is generally believed to have been very severe.

The following communiqué was issued by the Canton Information Bureau on August 18th:—

The Nationalist Government is in receipt of advice from the North reporting the decisive defeat of the anti-Nationalist forces of Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin by the Kuomintang after a seven days' battle at Nankow. The enemy suffered heavy casualties, totaling upwards of ten thousand killed and wounded. In consequence of this defeat changes of far-reaching importance are imminent in Peking.

Other advice from the North report the capture of Dolonor on August 5th by the Kuomintang who completely defeated the Fengtien army operating on that front. The latter has been scattered and is unable to re-organise.

Wu Pei Fu's strength in Honan has been shattered by the uprising now in progress in the Province.

The Nationalist advance into Hupoh has begun. With the early occupation of Wuchang and Hankow by the armies of the Nationalist Government combined with the impending re-occupation of Peking by the Kuomintang a new era is about to dawn and reconstructive forces will be set free destined to bring about the real unification of China and her eventual transformation into a modern State.

POSITION IN KWANGTUNG.

Hearing that the districts of Hoifung and Lukfung in Eastern Kwangtung have been visited by organized "anti-Red" forces, said to be directed by former adversaries of the Kuomintang, the 15th Kuomintang Army Division has been charged with the duty of attacking them.

Secret information has reached the Kuomintang that the Santsung Train robbery on August 13th was directed by "anti-Red" headquarters, and the Kuomintang has ordered the military authorities to co-operate with the Police in tracing the bandits whose loot amounted to more than \$100,000. It is now reported that the bandits took more than 350 passengers as for ransom. The first reports stated that 200 had been captured.

The "anti-Red" commander to invade Hengshan will probably be Yuan Tai, according to information reaching Canton. Hengshan, called by Kuomintang Chungshan, is the district in which the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen was born.

FATSHAN AND VOLUNTEERS.

The City of Fatshan is unwilling to organize any more merchant volunteers to supplement the Police and the Military, according to views of the leading business men there. During the last 18 months several volunteer corps have been organized and fully equipped at considerable cost, but in every case they were disbanded and had their property confiscated by the Kuomintang very soon afterwards.

It looked as if the Kuomintang intended them to organize the forces in order to secure arms. Had the volunteers not been discouraged in this way, they would have been able to render effective assistance in preventing robberies on the railway. There have been three since January and in the smallest nearly one hundred passengers were captured.

HOMES FOR THE BLIND.

The Homes for the Blind, Aged, and Infirm, occupying large tracts of land outside the East Gate of Canton City, are not to be sold by the Kuomintang for war funding purposes as at first suggested. Representatives from the Homes were received by the private secretary to the Canton Mayor on August 17th, and they were not only assured of their abode also of two meals daily instead of one.

Under recent arrangements the inmates have had to provide one meal themselves daily because of shortage of funds from the Kuomintang administration. A part of the Homes will be temporarily used as a hospital for the insane.

NOTES AND BONDS CIRCULATING.

Treasury notes of the Kuomintang Ministry of Finance in Canton fetch 60 per cent and war bonds 30 per cent of their face value, according to latest quotations in Canton. Notwithstanding "antiled" influence throughout Kwangtung, it is understood that the Kuomintang was able on July last to dispose of nearly \$14,000,000 worth of paper money. It is estimated that notes and other issues now in circulation in Kwangtung from the Kuomintang amount to Treasury Notes, \$8,000,000; Premium Bonds, \$5,000,000, first issue; \$10,000,000, second issue; for Whampoa development; and Central Bank notes, \$90,000,000. These figures are not official but are compiled from Press reports only.

AMAZING OCCURRENCE IN SWATOW.

OUTRAGE ON CHINESE BRITISH SUBJECT.

HOUSE LOOTED BY ROBBERS.

POLICE IMPRISON AND CHAIN UP THE VICTIM.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

We have received the following letter from our correspondent at Swatow in which, as will be seen, he describes a gross outrage on a Chinese British subject who had just returned from Canton. Although the details are related in breezy language it does not follow that the British residents regard the incident in any light-hearted way. As a matter of fact the action of the Police has aroused the greatest indignation among the foreign community. Our correspondent writes:—

SWATOW, August 13th.

Late last Saturday night the private house of a Chinese British subject, Mr. Teo Yee Swee, was attacked and looted by about twenty armed and masked men. The robbers battered their way through the main gate of the compound and rushed the house through the front door. In the ensuing scramble Mr. Yee Swee escaped into the garden and tried to disguise himself as a clump of bamboo. Meanwhile one of his servants nipped over the back wall and went to inform the police at the nearest station. Before the police could be persuaded to take action the robbers had ransacked the house, stolen a great deal of valuable property and decamped.

Mr. Yee Swee then returned to his house and was met by a posse of police, who in the approved Swatow fashion had rolled up when the show was over. They began one of the most Gilbertian farces, except for the unfortunate victim, that ever has been staged, even in this comic outfit of Swatow.

The police arrested Mr. Yee Swee, bound him hand and foot, searched his house, broke open his trunks, stole an odd gold watch or so that the robbers had overlooked and seized several revolvers, a couple of sporting guns, and ammunition. They then dragged him off to the police station and flung him, still bound, into one of their filthy cells. A few hours later he was brought up before the local superintendent of police and charged with:—

(a) creating a disturbance in his own house.

(b) being in possession of arms and ammunition.

The superintendent bullied and browbeated Mr. Yee Swee unmercifully and finally forced him to sign what purported to be a statement of the whole affair and declined to allow the statement to be read over first. The victim, a British subject may I remind you, was returned to his dungeon and chained up. On Sunday morning he was informed that provided Messrs. Hock Chian and Hock Lim, two British shipping firms, wait bail for him in considerable sums he might be released. This was done and on Sunday afternoon Mr. Yee Swee was reluctantly set free.

These are the bare facts of the story, now for the motives which actuated the players.

It seems that Mr. Yee Swee, being a British subject, had steadfastly refused to fall into line and obey the Strike Committee's rules and regulations. He had carried on communications with British firms and individuals, met them, talked to them, helped them and generally snapped his fingers at the thousand and one prohibitions of the local Soviet Executive. Worst of all he had declined to submit to the taxation and extortion that is practised by every official in this benighted place. So you will readily appreciate that something had to be done to bring him to his senses: a bunch of robbers was engaged to wreck his home and thousands of dollars' worth of property. But what of the action of the police in this affair? What words can be used for a police force which supposedly exists to prevent such outrages and, failing prevention, to bring the criminals to book? It cannot be merely gross incompetence for the police themselves added to the confusion and loss by rifling the house and filling their pockets with articles which the robbers had overlooked—or left as a sop to their friends in the police. Was it collusion?—that has been suggested and may not be far from the truth. Or it may have been just spite because Mr. Yee Swee is a British subject: that suggestion receives some support because of the inexplicable action of the police in dragging the gentleman off to gaol like a common felon. The collective comment of the Swatow British Community is—"Abolish Extrajurisdictionality—My God!"

CANTON RIVER PIACIES.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY VICTIMISED.

OIL CONFISCATED.

On Saturday last one of the cargo boats of the Standard Oil Company was pirated in the vicinity of Ta Lung, in the Canton delta and between two and three thousand cases of oil were confiscated. The pirates came up to the boat in a launch and discharged the cargo into waiting junks. None of the crew were molested. A report was made in Canton and troops were sent to the vicinity at once.

EMPLOYEE KILLED AT CUSTOMS SETTLEMENT.

Taicham Island, which lies between Hongkong and Canton, beyond Deep Bay, was also visited by pirates during this week. The island is used as a Customs Station for clearing vessels proceeding up the river.

The station itself was not interfered with, the pirates confining their attention to the houses of the Chinese employees on the adjoining island. One of the Customs' employees, a Chinese clerk, was killed whilst resisting the pirates' attempts to ransack his house. News reached the Europeans at the station that a pirate raid was in progress, and a volley was fired. This scared the pirates, and they left.

This is the first attempt by pirates to raid this place.

CARGO DISCHARGED AT BIAS BAY.

The *Nah Kiu Tat Po*, a local vernacular paper, states that the steamer *Hoi Nam* was pirated on Tuesday, while on her way from Shanhai to Canton.

The usual ruse of travelling as passengers was adopted by the pirates before they proceeded to hold up the vessel and rob the passengers and crew. There were no foreign passengers on board.

The *Hoi Nam* was taken to a pirate haunt at Bias Bay where the cargo was discharged, and then allowed to proceed to Canton which was reached on Wednesday. No passengers were detained by the pirates.

CAFE WISEMAN PREMISES.

Earlier this week we mentioned that the late "Cafe Wiseman" was being converted into the future home of other local businesses and that the interior was being reconstructed for this purpose.

The ground floor of St. George's Building is therefore being rearranged and Messrs. Gande Price & Co. will move further along. As mentioned previously, the O.S.K., at present in Queen's Building, will be one of the occupiers of the late "Cafe" premises. They will be at the corner on the Praya. This office will extend back so as to include Messrs. Gande, Price's present shop and the Swatow shop next door. Then will come, in Ice House Street, Messrs. Gande, Price. Next to this, after a space suitable for a small shop, will come Anderson's Music Store, moving from Queen's Building on the opposite side of the road.

At the Ice House Street corner will be Messrs. Komor & Komor, art and curio dealers, who since removing from Alexandra Building have been on the second floor of St. George's Building. Their new shop will have an entrance in each of the two streets.

Apart from the O.S.K. the entire floor will have mezzanine floors for use of tenants as offices, etc.

The entrance to St. George's Building on the Praya has been in course of reconstruction for some time past. The staircase leading to Shewan, Tomes & Co., from this side of the building has been done away with; while the windows on each side of the entrance are being widened. The O.S.K. offices will go from Connaught Road to the former Cafe Wiseman entrance. General improvements with regard to lighting of these offices, constructing of stairways so as to make a third of the ground floor into one large office, will be carried out.

OTHER CHANGES.

New tenants have not yet been found for the block of premises vacated by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. in the King Edward Hotel building.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford's jewellery department at the corner of the Hongkong Hotel property in Pedder Street and Queen's Road is being taken over by Messrs. Kwan Hing, jewellers of No. 38, Wellington Street, after refitting has been carried out.

In the section next to the shop, and between Kwan Hing's and the Hongkong Hotel motor shop, the Swatow Lace Company will occupy, shifting from their site on the east side of the show-room.

The premises of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh in Chater Road are being reduced by half, which is to be let when reconstruction is completed.

The work on the ground floor of St. George's Building (Cafe Wiseman premises, etc.) will take some time before completion.

ABERDEEN MURDER TRIAL.

STORY OF QUARRELS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

The trial of the Chinese carpenter from Aberdeen, who is charged with having murdered his wife by stabbing her in the neck with a chisel, was continued before Sir Henry Gollan (the Chief Justice) at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (the Attorney-General) conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. Hing Shing Lo (instructed by Mr. Nash) defended. Cheng Kau, prisoner's son gave further evidence.

HIS MOTHER'S CRY.

He said that he was awakened at about 6 a.m. on June 21st on hearing his mother cry out *aii yah*. He then saw his mother raising herself from her bed, and he noticed that her neck was bleeding. His father was then standing near the bedside. Witness did not see anything in his mother's hands, neither did he notice his father holding anything.

Continuing, witness said that when his mother raised herself she walked out to the passage, but on reaching the last bed space, she seemed unable to proceed further. Seeing her swaying he rushed to her aid and held her up. He then saw his father hurrying down the stairway.

HOW CHINESE STOP BLEEDING.

The other inmates of the house then came into the room, and one of them said that they must immediately get some "yellow dog hair" to stop the bleeding. Witness did not know whether it was found, since he hurried after his father when the neighbours arrived. He saw his father in the custody of a Chinese constable in one of the streets on the sea front.

HEATED ARGUMENTS.

Replying to defending Counsel, witness said that his father and mother had quarrelled occasionally. A week or so prior to the tragedy he heard them having a very heated argument, but what they said to each other and why they quarrelled he did not know.

Witness agreed that he had done odd jobs for an uncle of his. On being shown a chisel, he said that he had never used such an instrument.

Witness also stated that his mother was angry a few days before the tragedy. He overheard her gossiping with some neighbours. He, however, had no idea why his mother was angry.

Two Chinese women, who lived in the same house, spoke of hearing the woman cry out, the prisoner disappearing, and a few minutes later finding the deceased woman in a state of collapse and bleeding profusely from a wound in her neck.

HUSBAND WOULD NOT RETURN.

The first witness said that she heard the deceased woman cry out "save life." When she got to her, the prisoner was going down the stairs. "I followed him," she added, "because I was afraid he would run away." She asked him to return with her to help to stop the bleeding, but he refused to return.

Replying to defending Counsel, witness said that she distinctly heard the deceased woman use the words "save life." It was pointed out to her that other witnesses had said the woman shouted *aii yah*. She replied that she did not hear that expression.

"ARE YOU FIGHTING?"

The other witness said that she lived in the same house, and was awakened early on the morning of June 21st by hearing a noise in another room. She called out "what are you doing; are you fighting?" She had no reply, and on entering the room, she found the woman bleeding from a wound in her throat.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

RENTS IN KOWLOON.

APATHY OF RESIDENTS TO K.R.A. CIRCULAR.

In order to guide the committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association in coming to a decision as to whether the Government should be asked to appoint a Fair Rents Board on the subject of rent control, the K.R.A. issued a circular, some days ago inviting Chinese and foreign residents, whether members of the Association or not, to send in facts pertaining to increases of rent by landlords (after June 30th). The response has been very poor.

When a reporter of the *Wah Kiu Yat Po* called on Mr. J. L. Parren (hon. secretary to the K.R.A.) on Wednesday, he was informed that only ten replies had been received.

For the benefit of Chinese living in Kowloon, it was explained that people writing in were not bound to become members nor to pay the fee. Replies would be kept strictly confidential so that there was no fear of landlords making reprisals.

The *Wah Kiu Yat Po* was also informed by a member of the Residents' Protective Association committee that a meeting will be held shortly to discuss the present rents position, but an announcement as to procedure cannot be made at present.

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HONGKONG, AUGUST 20TH, 1926.

LAND FOR THE WORKERS IN ENGLAND.

The Conservative Government have stolen a march on other parties at Home with their Small Holdings and Allotments Bill, which has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

In due course it will, no doubt, be placed on the Statute Book. It is an honest attempt to redeem election promises that facilities would be given to increase the ownership of land for tillage. That, also, is what both the Socialists and the Liberals are professedly anxious to do. But while they have been talking about it Mr. BALDWIN's Administration have formulated a practical scheme. The Small Holdings Act of 1919 will disappear. It was framed in a hurry and passed into law at great speed regardless of cost in order to attract soldiers who were being demobilised after the war.

In its place there are these new proposals under which local authorities will be enabled to buy and resell land to approved purchasers with the financial backing of the State against loss up to a specified amount. County Councils and other bodies who are to be in charge of the scheme are in a position to know what local requirements are respecting

small holdings, and are better qualified than a Government Department to decide whether applicants are of the right type, and therefore likely to "make good."

For many years we have read doleful tales of the migration of the rural population of England to the towns. It is hoped that the Bill will do something to stem that movement. There is wisdom and statesmanship in any measure which will give the class who work on the land, but are divorced from ownership of the soil, a satisfying personal interest in the labour of their hands. It is also true that to increase the number of small occupying ownerships is the best and surest bulwark against disruptive political elements in a nation. Give men a "stake in the country" and you enlist them on the side of the established order of Society. Colonel WALTER GUINNESS, the Minister of Agriculture, who introduced the Bill on behalf of the Government, does not suggest that it provides a remedy for rural depopulation, or that it will satisfy the ambitions of all young men. Nor is it a complete answer to the complaint that country life is apt to prove dull. The late Lord SALISBURY, when he was Prime Minister a generation ago, once declared that what was wanted was a circus in every village—a picturesque way of saying that the amusements, the towns have to offer are responsible for the drift of people away from the rural districts. The Minister's own estimates is that under the Bill 5,000 holdings can be provided at a cost of £26,000,000. If, when it comes into operation, it is found that it meets a real demand there is no reason why its provisions should not be extended.

The debate in the House of Commons would provide a cynic with a certain measure of amusement. Neither the Socialists nor the Liberals could invent any decent pretext to vote against it, for both are pledged to facilitate the acquisition of land for the people. But it was too much to expect them to act the part of chorus to a Conservative Government.

The Liberals were coldly critical. Mr. Lloyd George, who has his own programme for dealing with the land, denounced the Bill as inadequate, ineffective and in some respects utterly futile. He thinks that it will not increase the number of small-holdings to any appreciable extent in the next few years. What he desires is a comprehensive measure of reform which will deal with all the land in Great Britain. Incidentally, his land scheme is responsible for reducing the attenuated ranks of the once great Liberal Party, who will have nothing to do with it. The Socialists in Parliament, while approving of the establishment of small holders, object to their ownership of the land. Everyone, Socialists consider, should be a tenant of the State. Thus we have them adopting towards the Bill an attitude of passive resistance.

Outside the sphere of English party politics the chief interest in this constructive bit of legislation is the opportunity it offers to the building up of a peasant proprietary in England. We shall know for certain whether the agricultural worker really wants to acquire on easy terms as his own property a cottage and a small area of land which he can cultivate in addition to his other earnings; or is the vision of "a bold peasantry their country's pride" one that exists only in the fancy of the poet, like poetical pictures of perfect human happiness beneath a cottage roof?

Miss Gladys Garfield, the Australian vocalist, will again sing at the Queen's Theatre on Sunday.

As referred to in the weekly orders of the H.V.D.C., the Infantry Company of the Corps propose holding a promenade concert on the Parade ground at Volunteer Headquarters on Friday, September 24th.

Some electric wires were struck and severed by lightning at Kwong Hon Terrace, Aberdeen Street, on Wednesday night. The occupants of Nos. 5 and 6 became alarmed and rushed out into the street.

Mr. A. H. Ismail, of the Hongkong Electric Company, reports to the police the loss from his office desk of a gold wrist-watch, valued at \$18.

The return of notifiable cases, during the 24 hours ended August 18th, shows one case (British) of diphtheria and one case (Chinese) of enteric fever.

The quarantine restrictions imposed against arrivals from Yokohama and Haiphong on account of plague and cholera, respectively, have been withdrawn.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 7th amounted to 51,588 tons and the sales during the period to 65,290 tons.

The death took place at No. 37, Pokfulam Road, on Monday, of Ngai She, the wife of Ng Yuk Shu. The funeral will take place at noon on Sunday from the above address, to "Yat Pit Ting," Kennedy Town.

Mr. W. T. Thornton, third grade clerk in the Expense Accounts Department, Hongkong, has been appointed to the Expense Accounts Department, Sheerness, but will not leave the Far East until the arrival of Mr. Sapsed, who has been appointed to succeed him.

Mr. L. B. Warren, who failed to answer to his name when called upon to serve on the jury when the Criminal Sessions began on Wednesday morning, put in an appearance at noon the same day. Mr. Justice Wood fined him \$10 and ordered him to remain in Court all day.

Mails from U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, amounting to 302 bags of letters and papers, arrived by the s.s. *President Cleveland* yesterday morning. The P. & O. s.s. *Malva* arrived later with the Home mails (letters and papers, dated London July 22nd, and parcels of July 15th). The letter and paper mail amounted to a total of 344 bags, including 92 from the United Kingdom. Parcels from London came to 156 bags.

It has been rumoured that the Government had decided to close down the Kowloon Public Dispensary, in Nathan Road, in view of the rent having been largely increased. The Government have for some time been considering the advisability of combining the work of the Kowloon Dispensary with the Kowloon Hospital, and the matter of the proposed closing down of the dispensary is still under consideration, no decision having yet been made.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday by the P. & O. liner *Malva* from Home were—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hannigan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Douglas, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Miss Sutton, Miss A. Wilson, Sisters Garcia and Kilger, Eng-Lieut. G. Taylor, Comdr. F. Miles, Messrs. L. F. Nicholson, T. Armstrong, S. T. Savage, R. S. Spence, W. Snow, T. L. Road, K. W. Hong, C. S. Hampton and J. H. Marshall.

THE WEATHER.

TYPHOON INDICATIONS.

The indications, according to the weather reports, and forecasts issued yesterday, were that a typhoon might be coming here. During yesterday morning a wind direction signal was hoisted.

Last week-end a typhoon was near the Paracels and was stated to be filling up. The present typhoon is in almost the same position.

The reports issued yesterday were as under—

10.45 a.m.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 50 miles of Lat. 17deg. N., Long. 111deg. E., moving North.

10.55 a.m.—The Paracels depression is moving northward. It may be developing into a typhoon.

[The position given is a little to the west of the Paracels, outside the 300 miles radius, and about 400 miles from Hongkong. If it goes due North it will strike the coast between Macao and Kwong-chow-wan, to the west of Hongkong, about 100 miles away.]

The weather report at mid-day also stated:—Pressure has increased moderately over N.E. Japan and decreased slightly over S.W. Japan. It is nearly stationary over Indo-China and the Loo-choo and has increased slightly elsewhere. A depression has formed over Korea.

Only 1.21 inches of rain fell during the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. yesterday.

MANILA WARNING.

The American Consulate-General received the following telegram from Manila:—

11.50 a.m., 18th.—Typhoon in about 113deg. Long. E., 10deg. Lat. N., moving W. 12deg. Long. E., 18deg. Lat. N. Recurring North-eastward.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

The latest weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory last evening at 5.50 read as under:—

The depression in the China Sea appears to be nearly stationary in about Lat. 17deg. N., Long. 112deg. E.

Local forecast: East winds, fresh squally, overcast, occasional rain.

OASIS IN A WILDERNESS.

MARKING TIME AT WEIHAIWEI.

A CHOLERA SCARE.

PETITION BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

WEIHAIWEI, August 11th.

Someone has said "Happy is the country which has no history." He might have added, "but thrice cursed is the place where uncertainty prevails." Almost from its infancy as a British possession there have been doubt and uncertainty as to Weihaiwei's future, one of the earliest rumours being that the lease of the Territory was about to be transferred to Germany, a rumour that was of sufficient importance and persistence to provoke an official denial:—

Downing Street,

August 15th, 1901.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am, directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to inform you that the rumour that Weihaiwei is about to be handed over to Germany is without foundation.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. P. Lucas.

The Fates, it would seem, have decreed that the uncertainty which has been such a hindrance to enterprise and development at Weihaiwei for a generation, shall pursue us to the bitter end. It is now over four years ago that Lord Balfour announced at the Washington Conference that the Territory would be restored to China. We still wait the establishment of a recognized Government at Peking: we are still in doubt as to important details of the terms of rendition: we still engage in a fruitless and profitless exercise—marking time.

"Fortunately, there is another and a brighter side to the picture. While in other parts of China during the past year wars, riots, boycotts have done much to inflict ruinous losses on the country, Weihaiwei has remained calm and peaceful—an oasis in a howling wilderness. Here the agitators has ceased from troubling and the politician is at rest."

BRITISH RULE.

With a fine disregard for historical facts and the circumstances under which Weihaiwei came to be a British possession, the Bolshevik students of China have placed Weihaiwei in their list of the "eight crimes" of the British Government. Yet, if it were possible to invite the inhabitants of this Territory to vote on the question—by secret ballot—I have little doubt there would be a substantial majority in favour of the retention of British rule in preference to Chinese administration. We have our local "patriots," and it speaks well for the general wisdom, the broad toleration of British rule that some of the most rabid are employees of the local Government. There is, of course, no interference with freedom of speech, with legitimate criticism, but we all realize that there is a certain line that may not be crossed: that words and acts that might lead to public disturbance will be sternly dealt with.

WEIHAIWEI CITY.

The boundary of the Territory of Weihaiwei is a semi-circle ten miles from the shore of the harbour. But within this area is an enclave, the walled City, which has all along been under Chinese jurisdiction—a harbour of refuge for bad characters and the opium smoker! Of recent years there has been an appreciable migration of the inhabitants of the City, who have bought land and built houses in British territory. For one reason, of another, these people seem to prefer to live under the rule of a "brutal and imperialistic" Government! And the unbiased observer, whether Chinese or foreign, will surely conclude that—since actions speak louder than words—this migration is a distinct tribute to the general justice and efficiency of British administration. Nor can there be much doubt as to the views of the historians of the future. He, surely, will decide that, when 23 years ago—with the consent, if not at the actual invitation, of the Chinese Government—Great Britain took over Weihaiwei from the Japanese army of occupation, and thereby added another straw to the White Man's burden, she not only opposed a check and counterpoise to the aggressive designs of Russia and Germany, but she also conferred immense benefits on the inhabitants of this district.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

At the Washington Conference Lord Balfour suggested the construction of a railway to connect Weihaiwei with its hinterland. A few months later the Re-trocession Commission went into the territory and decided that a railway was impracticable, but that motor roads should be constructed. There can be little doubt that when rendition is an accomplished fact—the importation of motors will be permitted—at present forbidden by ordinance and proclamation, dated 1920. This

ordinance confers on Weihaiwei the almost unique distinction of being one of very few places under the sun where motor traffic is officially forbidden, and the history of this question is of some interest. So long as the Chinese Regiment was in existence there was no discrimination against the motor. Subsequently it has generally understood that—for reasons given—the Head of our Local Government objected to motor traffic, and definite applications were rejected. The Medical Officer of Health applied for permission to import a motor-cycle and side-car to enable him to reach urgent cases more rapidly. *Verboten!* Local Chinese put forward a project for connecting Shih-tao with Weihaiwei by a motor road. *Verboten!* Finally a local British merchant sought permission to import three motor scooters. *Verboten!* But it was not till 1920 that the situation was regularized by the ordinance referred to above.

PROS AND CONS.

Under British rule a measure of prosperity has come to Weihaiwei and to a great extent this is due to the fact that, like Hongkong and Singapore, it has been a free port. Steps have already been taken, to establish a customs house here, and it is to be feared that when the Territory is transferred to the Chinese Government a substantial proportion of our trade will disappear. Hence the extreme importance of opening up the hinterland as soon as possible. Unfortunately, funds are scarce and our revenue is barely sufficient to cover current expenses. But I have reason for asserting that if official permission could be obtained—which would require, I understand, reference to the Colonial Office, London—funds from another source would be available. In short, where there's the will, there's a way. The official attitude has been that the roads are too narrow, the bridges too weak, and that the road surface would rapidly deteriorate under motor traffic. The obvious reply is that bridges can be avoided by paving the beds of the streams they span: that narrow roads can be slightly widened at intervals of a few hundred yards at small cost: and that surface wear caused by a motor vehicle with its four wheels and rubber tyres would probably not exceed the damage done by a two-wheeled, spring-less cart loaded with salt. The cost of materials damaged roads is at present prohibitive, but a *viâ media* seems possible; and mud roads, similar to those being constructed in other parts of China, would go a long way towards solving our local problem. No one—excepting the man with an axe of his own to grind—will pretend that the withdrawal of the British administration will not be a serious loss to Weihaiwei, and to avoid greater loss an intelligent anticipation of events seems necessary.

A CHOLERA SCARE.

On her last trip from Shanghai, an infected port, the *Lienhsing* arrived with a case of sickness on board, which was concealed from the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Francis Clark, who visited the ship to carry out the usual inspection. The patient, a member of the comprador's staff, was handed over to a tout employed by a local Chinese hotel, and surreptitiously landed at Port Edward jetty. He died before he could be moved further and the subsequent autopsy revealed cholera of a virulent type. The usual precautions have been taken and it is extremely unlikely that other cases will occur among those who came in contact with the deceased while being brought ashore. The *Lienhsing* is now in quarantine at Chefoo, and, in the circumstances, it will be providential if no further cases occur on board.

THE SEQUEL.

Police enquiries have led to an action in the local court, Mr. Paul Lan, ex-manager of Messrs. Cornaby, Eckford & Co., being charged with a breach of the quarantine regulations. With him is associated Mr. Sun of the Foo Wei Company as an accessory in the offence. The defendants asserted that, accompanied by Messrs. Cornaby's new Manager, Mr. Lu, they boarded the *Lienhsing* after the Doctor had left and after the sick man had been sent away: that Mr. Lan merely agreed to the request of the ship's comprador to pay the expenses of a sick man sent ashore; that there was no attempt at concealment; and that on returning to the shipping office prompt action was taken to communicate with the Civil Hospital. This story is contradicted by the testimony of three witnesses—two snappy men and the hotel tout who stated, under oath, that the deceased was placed in their care by Mr. Lan, and that the latter instructed them to take him ashore. On the evidence before him, the presiding Magistrate, Mr. L. H. C. Cathrop, of the Hongkong Police, sentenced Mr. Paul Lan to six months' imprisonment and Mr. Sun to a \$100 fine.

The case has excited considerable local interest and the Chamber of Commerce has taken the initiative in promoting a petition to His Honour W. Russell Brown, Officer Administering the Government. Mr. Paul Lan has been a resident of Weihaiwei for twenty years and has won the respect and esteem of both foreigners and Chinese. Those who know him best are convinced that he is incapable of a deliberate breach of the law of so serious a nature; that, at the most, there may have been an error of judgment on his part; and that the real culprit is to be found on board the *Lienhsing*.

THE "ANTI-RED" CAMPAIGN.

ALLIES CLAIM SUCCESSES ON ALL FRONTS.

WU PEI FU'S PLANS.

TO OUST THE "REDS" FROM CANTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, August 19th.

The Allied troops claim successes on all fronts.

In conversation with Reuter's correspondent, a military officer, possessing the confidence of the Allied leaders, stated that the Allied plans at present were confined to the fall of Kalgan. If the Kuomintang troops retreat to the North-West the Allies would again discuss the situation.

Wu Pei Fu is apparently determined to continue the anti-"Red" campaign until the Kuomintang organisation is broken up, etc.

It is asserted that Sun Chuan Fang is working in full agreement with Wu Pei Fu. The latter is concentrating his campaign in the North. When that has been brought to a successful conclusion, Wu Pei Fu will return to Hankow to superintend operations against the Southern "Reds."

This is not meant as subjugation of Tang Seng Chi but that Wu will institute a campaign designed to oust the "Reds" from Canton.

Tang Chi Yao, Yunnan's Tuchun, has assured the Allies of his support in the campaign against the "Reds."

The Cabinet this morning resolved to elevate Chang Hsueh Liang to the rank of Marshal in recognition of his good work in the Nankow operations.

AIR CRASH IN ENGLAND.

FRENCH MACHINE STRIKES ROOF OF BUILDING.

YOUNG AMERICAN VICTIM.

LONDON, August 18th.

A French air liner carrying thirteen passengers struck the roof of a building near Lympne Aerodrome, during a fog and crashed. One passenger was killed and the pilot and mechanic and nine passengers seriously injured. The three others were slightly injured.

LATER.

The machine was a four-engined Bleriot. A second passenger has died in hospital. Engine trouble developed over Romney Marsh and the machine emerged from the mist low down and struck a barn, and then dived into a haystack. Only three farm hands were near to render assistance. The forepart of the machine was severed from the body. There were seven Americans, three Russians, two British and one Italian aboard.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Boston, August 18th.

Mr. Robert Blaney, who was killed in the cross-channel aeroplane disaster in England, is the son of Mr. Dwight Blaney, the well-known American colour artist. Robert was touring Europe after graduating at Harvard.

OBITUARY.

LADY STRATHCONA.

LONDON, August 18th.

The death is announced of Lady Strathcona. She will be succeeded in the title by her son, the Hon. Donald S. P. Howard, M.P., and there will thus be a parliamentary vacancy created for the Division of North Cumberland, which he has represented since 1922.

[Lady Strathcona was Baroness in her own right as the only child of the late Lord Strathcona, the Canadian pioneer. Her heir is Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade.]

BRITISH COAL DISPUTE.

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

END BELIEVED IN SIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 18th.

The feeling in Trade Union circles is hopeful that peace has been brought appreciably nearer by the decision of the miners' conference.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation has written a letter to the Mining Association suggesting a meeting of representatives of the men and of the coal owners.

This has been arranged for to-morrow afternoon.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

THE CRUX OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

ROCHESTER, August 18th.

The coal peace negotiations will be opened to-morrow. Mr. A. G. Cook, Miners' Secretary, to-day addressed a letter to the Mine-owners' Association asking that a meeting should be arranged between the Executive Committees of the two sides and this has been fixed for to-morrow afternoon. The Government were notified of this development but no request has as yet been made for participation. If the miners and owners require the assistance of an independent Chairman for their deliberations the Government will be willing to appoint one.

The Premier was present to-day at a meeting of the Cabinet Committee which has dealt with the dispute. This latest development gives general satisfaction and the belief is strong that the end of the stoppage is within sight. It is understood that the only restrictions upon negotiations imposed by the miners' Delegates upon their Executive Committee is that there shall be a national as opposed to a district settlement.

The crux of the negotiations will probably be on the question of hours. The men's representatives are likely to maintain as long as is possible their resistance to an increase of the seven hours' working day an extension of which, until the coal industry is once again upon its feet, is regarded by the owners as economically indispensable. Elaborate tables have been prepared by the owners comparing wages that can be paid to the various grades of men employed in the pits for seven and eight hours work respectively, and these are likely to form the subject of much technical discussion between the two sides.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AVOIDING HIGHER TAXATION.

LONDON, August 18th.

Speaking at Swansea, Mr. Winston Churchill reviewed the coal dispute and said he had every hope and belief that a lasting and honourable settlement would be realised. The possibility of reducing taxation was postponed, "indeed, my whole effort will be directed to avoiding increasing taxation of over-pressed industries or necessities of popular consumption. Even if all the coal fields go to work to-morrow it will only be by the very greatest exertions and contrivance that additional taxation can be avoided."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

GOLD SHIPMENT.

MORE BULLION FOR AMERICA.

NEW YORK, August 18th.

The largest shipment of gold hitherto received from Australia, aggregating about \$30,000,000 has arrived at San Francisco. It is largely composed of British sovereigns and is being transferred to the Federal Reserve at New York for account of the Bank of England in settlement of international balances.

THE BAD BEGINNING.

Whoever invented the old-fashioned "talent money" in cricket would have been surprised could he have lived to see his name accused, and yet there is little doubt that it was he who must be held responsible for the "50" and "100" fetich which may yet rob us of those Ashes. It was he who gave a fictitious value to those scores and introduced those lamentable periods of "careful play" which mean draws in three-day matches. No one who was at Lord's during a wasted hour can escape the conviction that we shall not win great matches till batsmen can be persuaded to play for their side rather than for their so-called hundred. Better to hang in effigy the inventor of the 100 fetich than demand six-day Test matches. —Manchester Guardian.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL ATTACK IN HUNAN.

HUNAN TROOPS REINFORCED BY CANTONESE.

HANKOW, August 18th.

The Hunan troops, largely reinforced by Cantonese, yesterday commenced a general attack on the whole mile line. The attack is under the command of Tang Seng Chi and Chiang Kai Shek, who are directing operations from Changsha, where they have established their headquarters.

MAJOR A. E. WEARNE.

TO REPRESENT REUTER'S AGENCY IN AUSTRALIA.

PEKING, August 18th.

Major A. E. Wearne, who for the past sixteen years has been Reuter's Chief Correspondent in Peking and, since 1920, Reuter's Assistant General Manager for the Far East, has been appointed Reuter's General Manager and Chief Correspondent in Australia. Mr. Wearne leaves Peking for Australia in October, travelling via London and South Africa.

SHANGHAI'S CHOLEERA.

INQUIRY ORDERED INTO STATE OF CHAPEI WATER WORKS.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS THREATENED.

SHANGHAI, August 18th.

The Taoyin of Shanghai has ordered an enquiry into the state of the Chapei Water Works.

The Taoyin is reported to be thoroughly disgusted over the whole matter and is alleged to have expressed the opinion that the Company should be completely reorganised.

An investigation will be made into the cases of illness and death alleged to have been the result of the water supply.

Meanwhile, Chapei residents are conducting a campaign against the Company, which it is threatening with legal proceedings.

"BRETHREN OF THE BLACK STAR."

NEW ANTI-COMMUNIST SOCIETY.

TERRORIST METHODS.

SHANGHAI, August 18th.

An interesting article appeared in yesterday's Russian newspaper, the Zarya, published in Shanghai, regarding the formation of a new Society in Moscow known as "The Brethren of the Black Star" which has been established for the purpose of graduating Communist officials from office.

The article states that lately hundreds of mysterious letters, signed by the organisation, and bearing a black star on the letter head, have been received by practically all prominent Communist officials, threatening them with murder unless they resigned from office and hand over a certain amount of money.

It is further stated that the Society has carried out its threats in many instances and that several high Communist officials have been found murdered in various parts of Moscow. In each instance a black star was stuck on the forehead of the murdered man.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S PROMISE.

MANILA, August 18th.

Speaking at Cebu, Senator Osmena, the prominent Filipino leader, at a luncheon in honour of Col. Carmi Thompson, who is the personal representative of President Coolidge investigating conditions in the Islands, declared that President Coolidge had promised that the United States would withdraw from the Philippines as soon as the natural resources of the islands had developed.

Senator Osmena added that the promise was made when he visited the United States, President Coolidge saying, "We will withdraw but we do not intend to leave you with limited resources. We desire first to assist you, promoting economic development. We cannot perform this work alone; we want the Filipinos to participate."

FINAL TEST MATCH.

SENSATIONAL FINISH AMID AMAZING SCENES.

ENGLAND WIN ASHES FOLLOWING AUSTRALIA'S COLLAPSE.

FINE VICTORY FOR "HOMESIDE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

England obtained a splendid victory over Australia in the fifth and final Test match, which concluded at the Oval on Wednesday afternoon.

Australia was set with the formidable task of scoring 418 runs to win, but they collapsed before the fine bowling of England and the whole side were dismissed for the low score of 123 runs. The result was that England won the rubber and secured "the Ashes" by the margin of no fewer than 295 runs. This is the first time England has won "the Ashes" since 1912.

Commenting on the conditions which prevailed when Australia went in to commence their second innings on the fourth day of the match, Reuter says:—The bright sun and a drying wind were hand-maidens of the English bowlers, and they took full advantage of the conditions. At the same time the Australians gave a poor display, their leading batsmen making unprecedently poor strokes. The description of the final play follows, together with the complete scores.

AUSTRALIA'S COLLAPSE.

LONDON, August 18th.

There were 20,000 spectators when the Australians opened their 2nd innings at 3.35 p.m.

Larwood and Tate bowled for England. Blood was drawn early. In Larwood's second over, Woodfull sent one to Geary at third slip, before he had broken his duck.

As Ponsford (who had been moved up to "opening batsmen") had made 1, the score, of course, read 1-1-0.

Macartney then partnered Ponsford. This 2nd wicket partnership produced 30 runs (Ponsford 12, Macartney 18, extras 9). Macartney fell, also to a catch in the slips—and there subsequently followed a series of them. Geary was the felder and Larwood the bowler. (31-2-18).

CHANGE IN BOWLING.

Bardsley (left-handed) now went in. Chapman ordered a change in bowling. Rhodes (left-hand bowler) superseding Tate.

Rhodes met with immediate success. Bardsley had not opened his account. As a matter of fact there was no change in the score, when Ponsford was brilliantly held in the slips by Larwood, off Rhodes. (31-3-19).

The captain, H. L. Collins, was cheered when he went in to accompany Bardsley (vice-captain).

Bardsley still had not scored. Collins had contributed 4 when he made a very tame stroke, the ball being held by Woolley in the slips. This gave Rhodes his second wicket. (35-4-4).

WILD WITH DELIGHT.

This dismissal made the crowd wild with delight. Bardsley then had Andrews in with him.

The left hander made 12, while Andrews gathered 15 (and one more extra had been given). But Andrews was caught by Tate, off Larwood (55-5-15), or 25 for the 5th wicket partnership.

With the score at 63 and 5, the interval for tea was not taken when the proper time came.

TOWARDS THE END.

Geary had gone in to partner Bardsley. The fast bowler made 5, while Bardsley added the same number to his total (then 17), with another extra the total was 74 for 5 and then a stoppage was made for tea to be taken.

After tea, 9 more runs were added and then Bardsley was sent back with 21 to his credit. In attempting a stroke to leg, off Rhodes, he was caught by Woolley at fine leg. (83-6-21).

REMAINING WICKETS.

The remaining batsmen fell in this order:—

Geary, caught at mid-off by Sutcliffe, off Tate (93-7-9). (late had gone on again for Larwood) and Richardson had not scored.

Richardson, bowled by Rhodes for 4 (97-8-4).

[Apparently there was a double change in the bowling hereabouts, or a little later. Stevens and Geary relieved Rhodes and Tate.]

Oldfield was bowled by Stevens for 23, top score (114-9-23).

Grimmett carried out his bat for 8. Mailey was bowled by Geary for 6. (123-10-6).

With 1 extras, the total was 123. England thus won handsomely by 295 runs.

THE SCORES.

The scores are as under:—

ENGLAND—1st INNINGS.
J. H. B. Hobbs, b Mailey 37
F. E. Woolley, b Mailey 18
E. Hendren, b Gregory 8
H. Sutcliffe, b Mailey 78
Mr. A. P. F. Chapman, c Oldfield, b Mailey 49
Mr. G. T. S. Stevens, c Andrews, b Mailey 17
W. Rhodes, c Oldfield, b Mailey 22
G. Geary, run out 9
M. W. Tate, b Grimmett 23
H. Larwood, c Andrews, b Grimmett 0
Strudwick, not out 11
Extras 4
Total 299

ENGLAND—2nd INNINGS.
Gregory took one wicket for 31 runs; Grimmett 2 for 74 runs; Mailey 3 for 138 runs; Macartney 0 for 16 runs; and Richardson 0 for 10 runs.

FALL OF WICKETS.

1/53, 2/61, 3/103, 4/180, 5/213, 6/214, 7/231, 8/196, 9/228, 10/220.

AUSTRALIA—1st INNINGS.

W. Bardsley, c Strudwick, b Larwood 2
C. G. Macartney, b Stevens 25
W. H. Ponsford, run out 3
W. J. E. Andrews, b Larwood 35
W. M. Woodfull, b Rhodes 35
H. L. Collins, c Stevens, b Larwood 61
A. J. Richardson, c Geary, b Rhodes 16
J. M. Gregory, c Stevens, b Tate 73
W. A. Oldfield, not out 33
C. V. Grimmett, b Tate 33
A. A. Mailey, c Strudwick, b Tate 17
Extras 0
Total 302

BOWLING.
Tate took three wickets for 40 runs; Larwood three for 82 runs; Geary 0 for 43 runs; Stevens one for 55 runs; Rhodes two for 35 runs.

FALL OF WICKETS.
1/8, 2/44, 3/51, 4/59, 5/60, 6/122, 7/220, 8/231, 9/298, 10/302.

ENGLAND—2nd INNINGS.

Hobbs, b Gregory 100
Sutcliffe, b Mailey 161
Woolley, l.b.w., b Richardson 27
Hendren, b Grimmett 15
Chapman, b Richardson 10
Stevens, c Mailey, b Grimmett 23
Rhodes, l.b.w., b Grimmett 14
Geary, c Oldfield, b Gregory 1
Tate, not out 33
Larwood, b Mailey 5
Strudwick, c Andrews, b Mailey 3
Extras 9
Total 438

BOWLING.
Gregory took 2 wickets for 58 runs; Grimmett 3 for 108 runs; Mailey 3 for 123 runs; Macartney 0 for 24 runs; and Richardson 2 for 81 runs.

FALL OF WICKETS.
1/172, 2/220, 3/277, 4/316, 5/373, 6/375, 7/382, 8/456, 9/430, 10/436.

AUSTRALIA—2nd INNINGS.

Woodfull, c Geary, b Larwood 0
Ponsford, c Larwood, b Rhodes 12
Macartney, c Geary, b Larwood 18
Bardsley, c Woolley, b Rhodes 21
Collins, c Woolley, b Rhodes 4
Andrews, c Tate, b Larwood 15
Gregory, c Sutcliffe, b Tate 9
Richardson, b Rhodes 23
Oldfield, b Stevens 28
Grimmett, not out 8
Mailey, b Geary 8
Extras 7
Total 123

BOWLING.
Larwood took 3 wickets for 34 runs; Tate 1 for 12 runs; Rhodes 4 for 44 runs; Geary 1 for 13 runs; and Stevens 1 for 13 runs.

FALL OF WICKETS.
1/1, 2/31, 3/31, 4/35, 5/63, 6/83, 7/63, 8/87, 9/114, 10/125.

AMAZING SCENES AT THE OVAL.

LONDON, August 18th.

At the Oval, there were amazing scenes at the conclusion.

The pent up excitement was increased by failing wickets which were punctuated by cheers from both thousands inside and hundreds outside the ground.

When the end came, there was a roar from 20,000 throats, culminating in a rush for the pavilion.

The crowd remained there half an hour, calling on the heroes to come out, waving hats and sticks frenziedly, and cheering as each appeared.

The height of the crescendo was reached when, in response to persistent calls, H. L. Collins (the Australian skipper) appeared on the verandah.

EXUBERANT ELATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 18th.

Londoners heard of England's victory just after 6 p.m.

Throng of home-bound workers dallied and gave exuberant vent to their feelings of elation at the return of the "ashes."

Newspapers with special editions were overwhelmed at the generosity of buyers in the early evening.

Huge crowds collected in the Strand, blotting out the pavement outside the building where Tests news was displayed. Strong police reinforcements rushed to regulate the traffic.

Passengers on bus tops cheered lustily as they spotted the score when Mailey's wicket was spread-eagled and the result appeared.

Usually staid, sober gentlemen capitulated to the epidemic of jubilant chiefs shot up into the air, accompanied by roars and thunderous cheers. Slowly the crowd melted to transfer their exuberance elsewhere.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

DISTINGUISHED SPECTATORS.

RUGBY, August 18th.

The pitch, which after mid-day was effected by rain showers, promised some assistance to the bowlers.

The Australians were soon in difficulties. The English team were given a wildly enthusiastic demonstration by a great crowd, the Australians also being warmly cheered for their sportmanlike fight against difficulties.

Among to-day's spectators were the King of Iraq and the Prime Minister (Mr. Stanley Baldwin).

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REMAINING PROGRAMME.

LONDON, August 18th.

The two-day match, arranged to start yesterday at Maidenhead (but subject to duration of the Fifth Test), between the Australians and Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI, has been definitely scratched.

This means that the tourists will rest until Saturday when they go to Taunton to meet Somerset.

(Continued on next column.)

COUNTY CRICKET.

GLAMORGAN v. GLOUCESTER-SHIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 18th.
At Swansea, Gloucester won by eight runs. Gloucester 58. Marsh had eight for thirty-nine; Total 133; Clay 4 for 30. Ryan 5 for 55. Glamorgan 120. Parker 5 for 48. Total 94. Parker 7 for 48.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

THE DEMPSEY-TUNNEY FIGHT.

TO TAKE PLACE AT PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK, August 18th.

Mr. Tex Rickard announces that Dempsey and Tunney will fight at the Holding Stadium, Philadelphia on September 23rd. The bout will consist of ten rounds to a decision and the receipts are expected to reach two million dollars. It is noteworthy that boxing is legal in Pennsylvania, so no further hitch is anticipated.

U.S.A. AND THE ARMAMENTS BURDEN.

NEW YORK, August 18th.

Speaking at Plattburg, near New York, on the occasion of the dedication of a monument to Thomas MacDonough, Commander of the United States' naval forces at the battle of Lake Champlain and Plattburg in 1814, Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State Affairs, said that the United States was entering the Geneva Conference solely for the purpose of easing the crushing burden of armaments. He said it appeared that land armaments were best regulated by regional agreements, thus removing fear of immediate invasion. Regional agreements were not desirable for limiting naval construction, where the results seemed best achieved by taking a specific question from the general mass and agreeing thereon in a practical manner.

Mr. Kellogg denied reports that the Geneva Conference had scrapped the Washington Agreement or that the United States would withdraw from Geneva with the intention of carrying out any programme agreed upon, but preferring to rely on good faith and respect for the treaties of all the parties concerned.

CALIFORNIA FOREST FIRE.

FAMOUS TREES ENDANGERED.

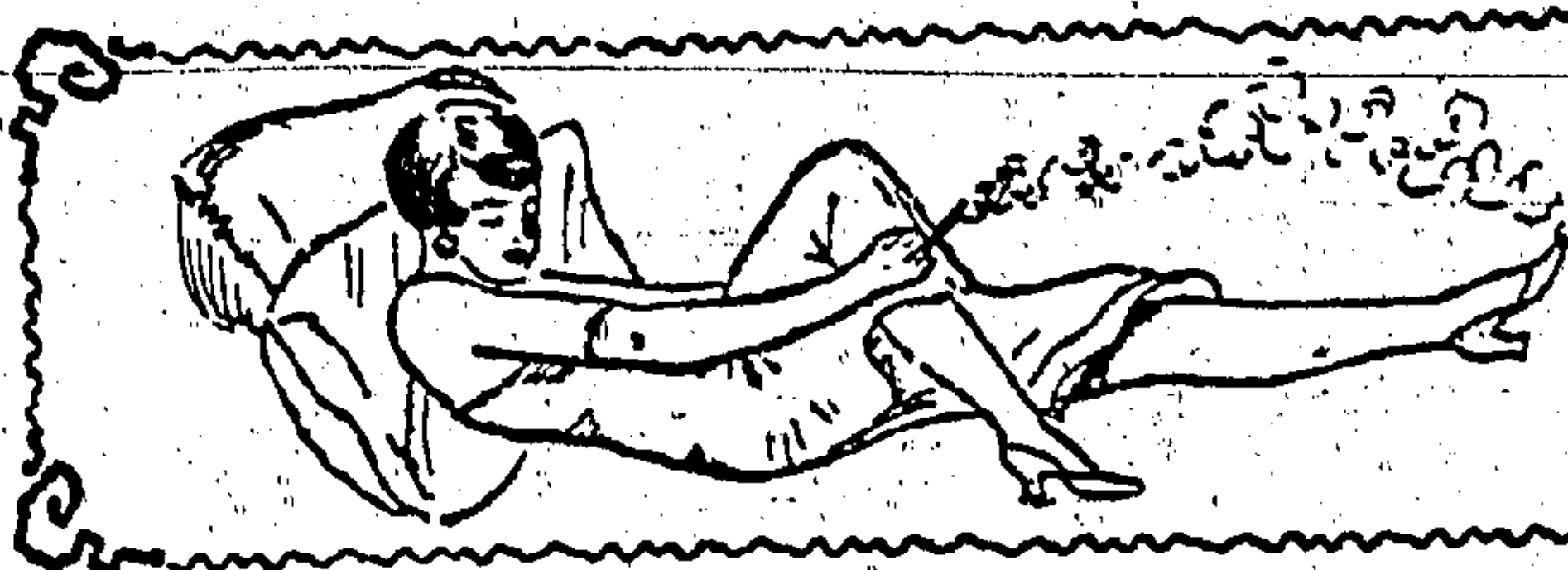
SAN FRANCISCO, August 18th.

California's world-famous giant redwood trees, attaining a height of two or three hundred feet, in the Sequoia National Forest, are threatened with forest fire, which originated in the vicinity of the township of Badger. The fire has already swept 60,000 acres of brush land and small timber and is now forging ahead unchecked towards the redwood canyon. All available forces of the Federal service and National Park service are engaged in fighting the flames. Two thousand volunteers have been summoned.

On August 25th they play Kent at Canterbury, and on August 28th Brighton at Sussex.

On September 1st, they meet an England XI at Folkestone. The English side, if precedent is followed, will comprise only amateurs; and A. C. McLaren, a former Test captain, may lead the team.

The remaining fixtures are: September 4th, at Chiswick, v. Civil Service Cricket Association (two days). September 8

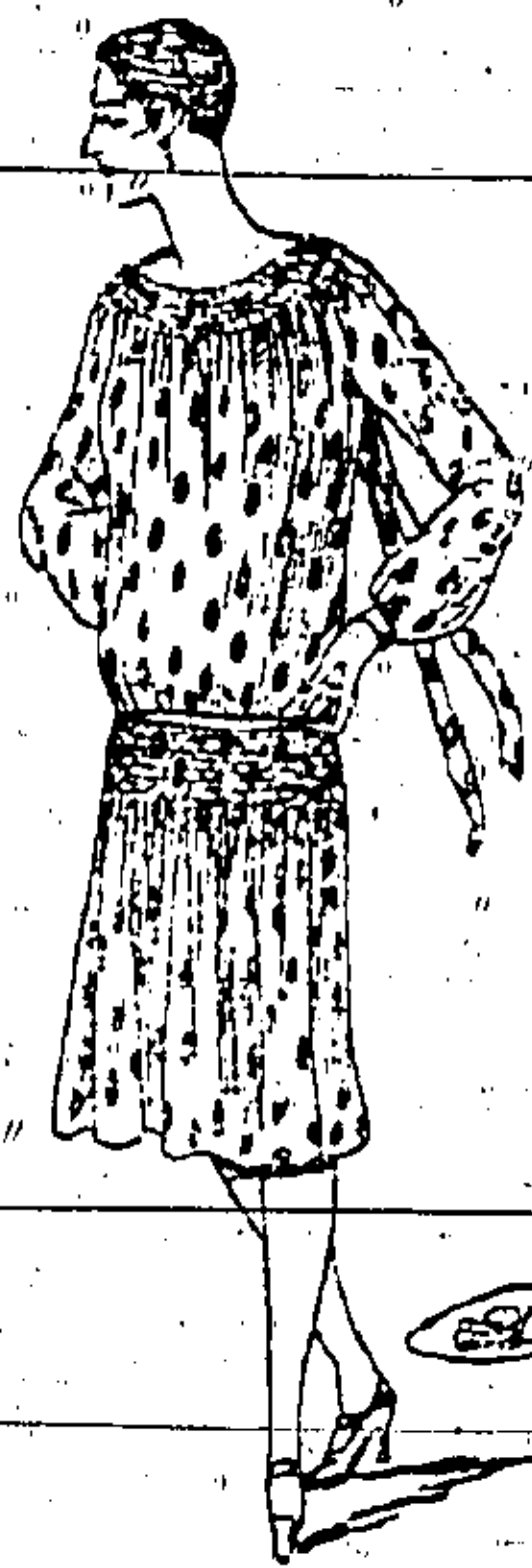


The WOMAN'S PAGE

FASHION.

Dresses with long sleeves are fashionable except for evening frocks. Those things that the nineties carefully hid—ears, knees, and ankles—are in evidence now, but the sleeveless dress is a mistake in the summer, say the fashion experts. We are even assured that long sleeves may prove much cooler than the short ones as the arms are protected from the sun-rays.

Time frock collars and jabots are popular for day wear and the leading Paris houses are introducing many variations. The polka-dot is still a favourite and gives a youthful and fresh appearance which hardly any other pattern does. One sketch shows a dress of polka-dot pattern with the long sleeves and a full skirt. There are two nice models of this same kind at the "Sign of the Lantern." Paris is adopting a corset—one might almost call it a girdle—which while giving an "uncorseted impression" if



This dress is made of a light material, silk or georgette, with polka dots. It shows the now so fashionable long sleeves and a higher neck, which is coming into vogue for street wear.

I may so describe it, yet corrects the faults of the old era. The smart Parisienne is now able to have her corset fitted like the proverbial glove because she is used to wear it next to her skin. This is a custom, however, which is followed by a few women only outside of France and in this climate it would prove to be unbearably hot. The new corsets are made of satin, ribbon, elastic, and tricot, are boned are placed only where they are absolutely needed.

Now that underwear is not worn simply to keep the body warm but has become part of the gown, it is necessary to give greater attention to details. Already the fuller skirt demands another type of slip to be worn under the dress. The new slip has to be wider and more elaborate. The sketch on our page shows a slip with lace that gives a full and graceful line. It can be effectively made of silk or any other washable material. Lemon and mauve appear to be the favourite colours probably because they are supposed to be very cool. There is a very pretty selection of French lingerie at the "Femina". Single pieces and unusually attractive sets in different colours, all with dainty shoulder straps. Fullness in dress and skirt is still obtained by the pleats—all-over, box, and tucked—and by the circular cut. Those

with circular cuts have legalized fullness such as godets in the skirts or full jabots that reach down to the bottom of the dress.

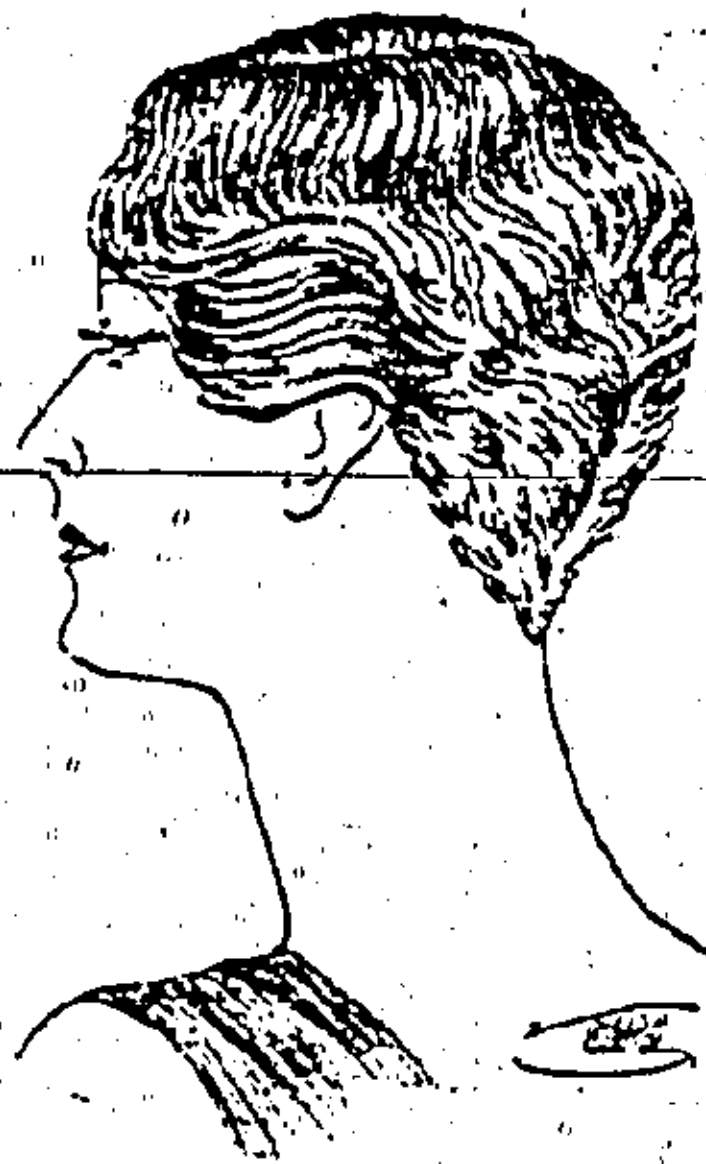
At the moment we are between seasons—a little too late for summer frocks and too early for winter dresses and coats. At Mme. Flint's, however, is a sale of all kinds of dresses where those with a good "shopping" eye may find something very useful.

M.M.V.

THE BEAUTY PARLOUR.

Some Hints for the Home Use.

A difficulty in this hot weather is how to avoid sunburn. One should never go



This sketch shows the bob with the hair long on the sides and combed back over the ears. This coiffure hardly shows the "bob" from the front. The curved lines in the back are very unusual.

out without giving the face a protection against the sunrays. On returning the face should be soothed and cleaned from dust. The protection consists of massaging a little vanishing cream into the face before dusting it lightly with rice-powder. Then after the walk treatment consists in massaging the face with cold-cream and wiping it gently with a little soft linen. Then use some astringent lotion to get rid of the roughness, the irritation and the tingling.

This method is scientifically right. First comes the thin coating to counteract the effect of the sun, then the ridding of the pores of dust gathered from exposure and, then the cooling and the soothing of the exposed parts. But all the time keep on your mind on the fact that massaging is not rubbing. The tiniest quantity of cream or lotion must be applied or otherwise the pores become clogged.

Finance of the Bob and Shingle.

One of my friends was complaining recently that short hair was expensive on account of the money for the fortnightly bob or shingle. But surely keeping long hair in good condition was much more expensive. The shampoo could hardly ever be done at home if the hair was thick and heavy and then in addition to the shampoo was the occasional waving and marcelling.

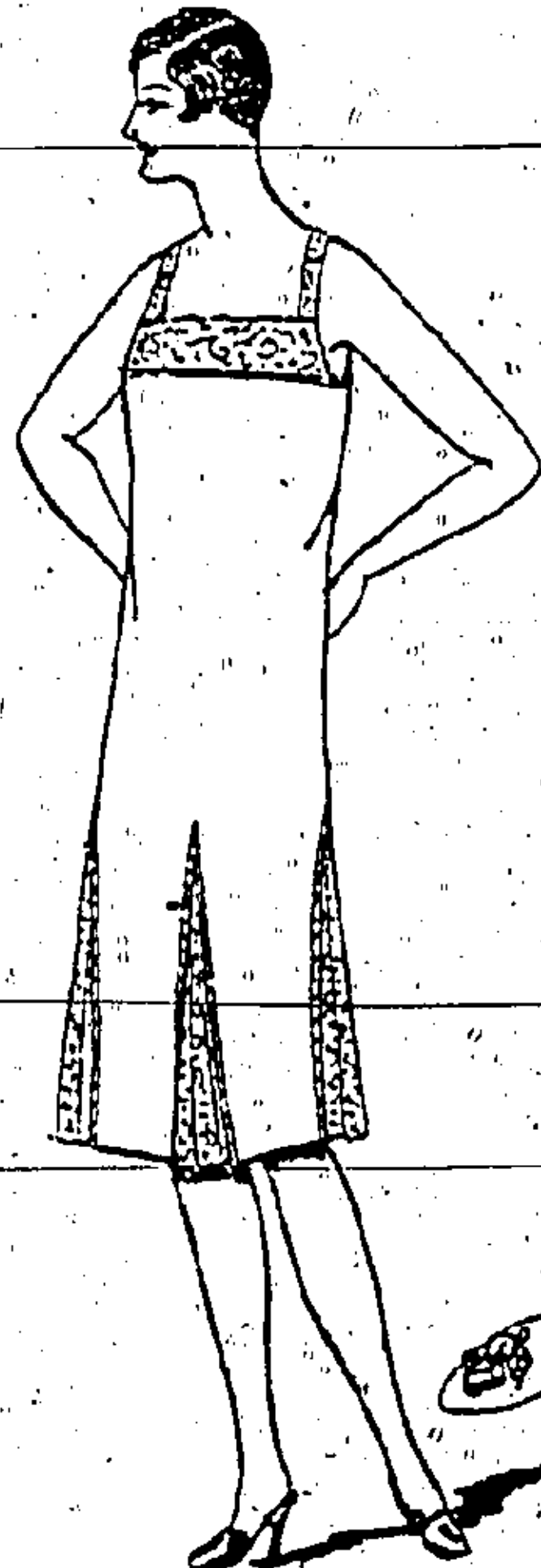
Undoubtedly since the shingle and bob came into fashion women have learned much more about their hair than they knew before. It is quite easy now to shampoo and to massage the scalp at home. Only occasional treatment at the hairdresser's is necessary.

The shingle in its early days was often ugly. It is so no longer. Experienced hairdressers make a thorough study of a woman's head and features. Few heads are perfect in shape and the hair is

waved to conceal whatever slight defects exist. Where there is flatness at the top of the head, the hairdresser builds up the line so that the hair stands out in the flattest spots. When the flatness is at the back of the head, he cuts the hair in such a way that there is a concealing swirl of soft curled hair at the back of the head.

The experts also pay attention to the features of a woman and know how to make a too round face appear longer and a too long face rounder.

By giving a special line to the shingle or bob of the maturer woman they avoid the complaint that this form of hair-dressing is undignified or "flapperish." The hair is cut long at the sides, as our sketch shows, and combed back over the ears so that there is no suggestion of a bob from the front. At the back it is shingled but the overlapping ends, and the suggestion of a swirl instead of the straight lines gives an attractive appearance.



A silk slip with lace godets and a lace border around the neck. It would lend an additional charm to the fuller skirts; 2½ yards of a material 30ins. wide would be sufficient to make this slip.

Permanent Waves.

It is not necessary nowadays to have frizzy hair à la the African to secure a satisfactory permanent wave. Hairdressers know exactly how to treat different types of hair. Some are able to produce a permanent wave as flat as that of the flattest marcel type. Even white hair can be permanently waved now without losing its colour. When I spoke the other day to Mme. Landau she told me that she applies the French blue to white hair to keep it from turning yellow. It certainly gives a beautiful effect to a white-haired woman.

Paris hairdressers are now "shaping" the hair instead of waving it. They cut the hair, shampoo it, and while it is still wet, mould it into the lines that they consider the most becoming. The hair is then dried by strong light. This process is less injurious than the permanent waving and after a few treatments the average hair shapes itself, after a shampoo.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

There is a good recipe for pimples, boils and inflammations that I want to convey to the readers of this page. May be it is known to some of you. I heard it from a friend of mine.

Boil tea-leaves and then let the leaves get cool. Put the leaves in a small linen sack and apply this to the inflamed part. It should be applied at night and kept on until morning. I have applied it to inflamed eyes and have had excellent results. It is to be preferred to other "packs" because its effective result does not depend on being kept warm.

Teeth.

To keep children's teeth strong and free from destroying germs a good wash in the morning and in the evening with salt water is to be recommended. Just add a teatable-spoonful of ordinary salt to a water-glass of luke-warm water and let them gargle it and wash their teeth with it. Still better results can be obtained by adding a little boracic to the salt. This mixture not only helps to preserve the teeth but also the gums. It has proved in many cases I have known more beneficial than toothpaste. A wash with saltwater often gives relief in case of tooth-ache.

COOKING RECIPES.

Eggs with Rice.

Here is a new way to serve eggs. It provides a good course at lunch during these hot summer days (that is if the fresh eggs can be obtained).

Fry three tablespoonfuls of cooked rice in an ounce of butter and then add four or five well-beaten eggs to this rice with a tablespoonful of cream. The mixture is seasoned taste and stirred in a pan over the fire until the eggs thicken. A fruit salad, after eggs served in this way, will make a complete summer luncheon.

Baked Potatoes.

Cut six medium-sized cold boiled potatoes into thin slices. Heat two tablespoonfuls of butter or three slices of bacon snipped into small pieces and one onion sliced in a frying pan. When smoking put in the potatoes. Sprinkle with one-half teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper and fry to a nice golden brown. Then pour over the potatoes three well-beaten eggs, season further if necessary and let simmer until the eggs become firm.



OUR SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE
REJUVENATES!

FEW women would continue to look old if they realized how simple it is to bring out hidden beauty. Our Beauty experts know that every woman CAN be far lovelier, far more attractive by coming here regularly, for the specific treatments she requires.

MADAME LANDAU'S Special Almond and Clay Pack guarantees immediate results.

Specialists in Violet Rays Treatment, Scalp and Facial Massage and Shingling.

BEAUTY PARLOUR PARISIANA.
(Opposite Main Entrance Hongkong Hotel.)

ELIZABETH ARDEN

NEW YORK

PARIS

LONDON.

ELIZABETH ARDEN, whose smart Salons are frequented by the most beautiful women of the fashionable world, sends these wise suggestions to all women:

Don't mistake the cultivation of *Lines* for make-up. They are miles apart! It is wisdom, of course, to make subtle use of face veil accessories to enhance and accent the features and the natural colouring. But it is tragic to try to hide blemishes with cosmetics, for each year you will grow more dependent on these artificial means of concealing the ravages of your unwisdom.

Learn to care for your skin scientifically, to keep it young and naturally lovely. Quicken the circulation that carries off poisons and brings fresh colour to the cheeks. Nourish the tissues to keep them firm and round. Drive away all signs of age by holding the keen contour and the radiant sparkle of youth. You can!

The Venetian Preparations, which I made first for the treatments given in my Salons, are now on special display at

WATSON'S

whose assistants will give every information and advice concerning the preparations most suited to individual cases.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

What are the Fashions of To-day?
Printed Chiffon and Georgette.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE

HAVE

A BIG ASSORTMENT OF THESE PRINTED
MATERIALS IN DIFFERENT SHADES
AND DESIGNS.

[123]

OPPOSITE FLOWER STREET.



SHINGLING
WAVING
MANICURING.

The promptest and most
courteous service in Town.

CAMPBELL MOORE.

18, Queen's Road Central (1st floor).
OPPOSITE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

[125]

AT THE SIGN OF THE LANTERN.

We are now in touch with an excellent
Shanghai firm for Cleaning and Dyeing
and are prepared to take Orders for
Delivery in a Fortnight from Date of
Acceptance. Repleting a Speciality.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

TEL. C. 4864.

[119]

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES
WITH
DAINTY CUSHIONS.
PANDORA

will meet your taste and give you entire
satisfaction.

A large display of hand painted, embroidered and plain silk and satin cushions of the most exquisite creations of shades and shapes, are now on view.

39a, Queen's Road Central.

ALBERT.

THE FRENCH CHEF.

Will have much pleasure in welcoming his numerous Patrons at his Restaurant to partake of his French cooking, and he particularly calls their attention to his latest novelty.

PICNIC ICE CREAM.

This will shortly be ready and for bathing picnics or parties this delicious sweet is unsurpassed in Hongkong, and will last for at least 8 hours.

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. C. 4601.

[122]

LEE BROS.

HIGH CLASS OPTICIANS.

8, D'AGUIAR STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1912.

SUN GLARE

is not only unpleasant.
it is dangerous.

SUN GLASSES

in all shades and colours

LENSES

ground to Doctor's Prescriptions.

[121]

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Send Snapshots

to your friends.

You take the Photo.

We do the rest.

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No. 14, Top Floor.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

OPPOSITE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

TELEPHONE No. 4310.

[103]

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30% off

All Our Latest Stock of Stylish

MANILA & BANGKOK

HATS.

We have the Shapes you want.

Also a great reduction in our
Beautiful Shawls and Scarves.

CALL AT

THE SWATOW LACE Co., Ltd.

21, Queen's Road Central.

TEL. C. 4658.

(Next to Hongkong Hotel Garage.)



CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS
"MALWA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 19TH AUGUST, 1926.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR,
MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID,
ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named vessel are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co., Ltd., where, and/or from
the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 24th instant, will
be subject to Rent.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
Instructions have been given to the contrary
Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
& DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays
and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
8th September, 1926, or they will not be
recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1926. [3880]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"JASON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo having
arrived per s.s. "TELEMACHUS" from
Singapore will be discharged into the Wharf,
Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk
and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage
at the Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for
Delivery from Godown on and after 18th
August.

Optional Cargo will not be landed, unless
Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival,
but carried on from port to port to the final
port of call to which the option extends.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon,
within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 24th August
will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
7th September, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1926. [3875]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TELEMACHUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into the Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at Consignees' risk and subject to
Terms and Conditions of Storage at the Wharf.
The Cargo will be ready for Delivery
from Godown on and after 18th August.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here,
unless Notice has been given prior to
Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to
port to the final port of call to which the
option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the
Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 24th August
will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
7th September, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1926. [3876]

S.S. "AMAZONE."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEIL-
LES, etc., also Cargo from LA PAULICE,
COGNAC, etc., "COMMANDEMENT DORIS",
in connection with above Steamer, are
hereby informed that their Goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valu-
ables are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
Intimation is received from the Consignees
before 9 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed
after Monday, the 23rd instant, at Noon, will
be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
Thursday, the 26th inst., or they will not be
recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on
Monday Morning, the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m.,
by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, Steamer
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
J. LIMAGE,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1926. [3871]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVRAKIE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co., Ltd., where, and/or from the
wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 24th instant, will
be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
7th Sept., 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BILLS of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1926. [3872]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Motorship
"KÖNIGSBERG"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG
and ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that their Cargo is being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the
24th of August, 1926, will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
& DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on the 23rd of Aug., 1926.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown and all Claims must be
presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's
arrival here, after which date they will not be
recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their
Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for
countersignature.
MELORES & CO.,
Agents.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1926. [3873]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS

"KIDDERPORE."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 17TH AUGUST, 1926.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named vessel are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves
and Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each Consignment will be sorted out
Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian
Gulf or B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co's
Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
Instructions have been given to the contrary
8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD
& DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays
and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
16th September, 1926, or they will not be
recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1926. [3874]

THE NEW FRANCE REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

For the Kidney, Bladder, etc., and for Blood & Skin
Diseases. No. 1 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 2 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 3 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 4 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 5 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 6 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 7 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 8 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 9 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 10 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 11 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 12 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 13 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 14 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 15 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 16 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 17 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 18 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 19 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 20 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 21 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 22 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 23 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 24 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 25 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 26 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 27 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 28 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 29 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 30 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 31 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 32 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 33 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 34 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 35 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 36 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 37 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 38 for
Acute Nephritis, No. 39 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 40 for
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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

August 19th.
Anhui, British str., 2,037 tons, Capt. G. H. Pennefather, from Singapore and Amoy, with firewood and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A20.—B. & S.
General Mettenger, French str., 3,524 tons, Capt. E. Filippi, from Yokohama and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 14th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—Messageries Maritimes.
Kut Sang, British str., 3,643 tons, Capt. V. McC. Liddell, from Calcutta via Straits. She left Calcutta on August 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Mishima Maru, Japanese str., 4,915 tons, Capt. J. Tomioka, from Nagasaki, which port she left on August 12th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
Sui Fok, Chinese str., 178 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with cattle, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi Co.
West Halbrake, American str., 3,343 tons, Capt. D. W. Carlson, from Astoria and Kobe. The former port she left on July 15th and the latter on August 11th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A29.—Columbia Pacific S.S. Co.
 August 19th.
Cheongching, British str., 1,255 tons, Capt. D. R. Kilbee, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kaijo Maru, Japanese str., 1,126 tons, Capt. Y. Okura, from Swatow, with 300 tons of coal and 429 tons of general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.
Malwa, British schooner, 10,941 tons, Capt. H. W. Randall, R.N.R., from London, which port she left on July 16th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo Shan, from Nantau, with a cargo of vegetables, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi Co.

President Cleveland, American str., 14,123 tons, Capt. Geo. W. Yardley, from San Francisco via ports. She left San Francisco on July 24th and Shanghai on August 16th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.
Tango Maru, Japanese str., 6,893 tons, Capt. M. Matsuda, from Melbourne and Manila. The former port she left on July 24th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

August 19th.
Chung Hing, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Kwang Sang, for Shanghai.
Malwa, for Kobe.
Mishima Maru, for Manila.
Sui Fok, for Sha U Chung.
Tak Hing, for Hauboi.
Ying Chow, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. **Kaijo Maru**, on August 19th:—Miss S. M. Rose, Miss S. M. Dominie, Miss N. M. Francis, Mr. C. S. Man Yam, Mr. A. M. Horder, Mr. C. C. Morris, Mr. and Miss Pugermain.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

The N.D.L. m.s. **Fulda** left Shanghai via Fochow for Hongkong on the 17th inst. and is expected here to-morrow morning. She will sail for Europe via Manila, Singapore and ports on the same day at about 6 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Benyon (Ben Line), due to-morrow.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due August 23rd.
Fulda (N.D.L.), due to-morrow morning.
Senitia (B.I. & A.), due to-morrow.
St. Alban (E. & A.), due September 6th.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in dock at Taikoo:—**Hanyang** and **Kaifu**.
 At Cosmopolitan Dock:—**Lama**.

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS SERVICE.
 CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
 FARE FROM HONGKONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN
 S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... due here on or about the 31st August
 S.S. "SAABLAND" ... due here on or about the 23rd September

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE

M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" ... sailing on or about the 10th September

For freight, passage and further particulars please apply to

JEBSSEN & CO.
 12, PEDDER STREET.
 TEL. C. 2225.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "PERU"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
 On or about 20th of September, 1926

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S "Asia"	15th September	—
M/S "Java"	15th October	—
M/S "Afrika"	10th November	—
M/S "Malaya"	8th December	—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO. LTD.
 Agents.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

THE NEW EAST ASIAN STEAMERS

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE
 SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... Sept. 1st, 5 p.m.
 "PRESIDENT GRANT" ... Sept. 13th, 5 p.m.

TO EUROPE—£120-£112

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Airways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking arranged.

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... Aug. 24th, 5 p.m.
 "PRESIDENT GRANT" ... Sept. 5th, 5 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING.

Telephone: Central 2477, 2478 & 795.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

"CITY OF BARODA"
 (9,670 TONS D.W.)

THE above Steamer having Accommodation for over 100 First Class Passengers will be Despatched Via PHILIPPINES, STRAITS, COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL on 6th NOVEMBER, 1926, for NEW YORK where she is due to arrive on 2nd JANUARY, 1927.

For Freight or Passage Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS EXPRESS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

17 Days from Hongkong to Vancouver.

LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIP.

Special FARES to EUROPE

£120 £112 £83

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

STAMERS	H'kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 4	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG-MANILA-HONGKONG-SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Aug. 25	Aug. 27	Empress Canada Aug. 29	Aug. 30
Sep. 8	Sep. 10	Empress Russia Sep. 11	Sep. 13

Passenger Department:

Tel. C. 752.

Cables: GACANPAQ.

Freight and Express:

Tel. C. 42.

Cables: NAUTILUS.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

*KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Aug., at Noon
 *SIBERIA MARU ... Monday, 31st Sept., at Noon
 *TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 5th Oct., at Noon
 *Omit Honolulu, Calls Los Angeles

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINO MARU ... Tuesday, 31st Aug., at Noon
 ANJO MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Oct., at Noon
 BOKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 27th Nov., at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Paris

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 25th Aug.
 HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept.
 HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 25th Sept.
 KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 9th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

HAKODATE MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Aug.
 TAKETOYO MARU ... Monday, 6th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Saturday, 21st Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 30th Aug.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

MURORA MARU ... Friday, 20th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 20th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YAMAGATA MARU (Omit Shanghai, Calls Keelung) Monday, 23rd Aug.
 KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Aug.
 MALACCA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd Aug.
 DAKAR MARU ... Monday, 30th Aug.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dept.).

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

OSAKA via AMOI, SHANGHAI, HAI MOI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 31st Aug., at 6 a.m.
TIENSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Sunday, 2nd Aug., at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 2nd Aug., at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at 2 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Wednesday, 25th Aug., at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 25th Aug., at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 29th Aug., at 3 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 31st Aug., at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 1st Sept., at Noon
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 1st Sept., at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Friday, 3rd Sept., at Noon
KOBE via MOI	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 7th Sept., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 8th Sept., at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 15th Sept., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENAMORY"	24th Aug.
"GLENAREY"	2nd Sept.
"GLENASHANE"	15th "
"GLENMARTINSHIRE"	16th "
"GLENBEG"	23rd "

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Discharges	Leaves H'kong
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	Noon, 22nd Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENOGLE"	22nd Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

THE GLEN LINE LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3696.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER

AND

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cabin class £73. 4s. 0d.

Intermediate class £48. 2s. 0d. To GENOA.



NEXT SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO GENOA, MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
*ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.		
*M.S. "FULDA"	8th September, 1926	22nd August, 1926
*M.S. "TRIER"	18th October, "	18th October, "
*M.S. "SAARBUECKEN"	6th October, "	13th November, "
*M.S. "COBLENZ"	5th November, "	11th November, "
*M.S. "YORK"	2nd December, "	9th January, 1927
*M.S. "FULDA"	30th December, "	6th February, "
*M.S. "DERFFLINGER"	27th January, 1927	6th March, "

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

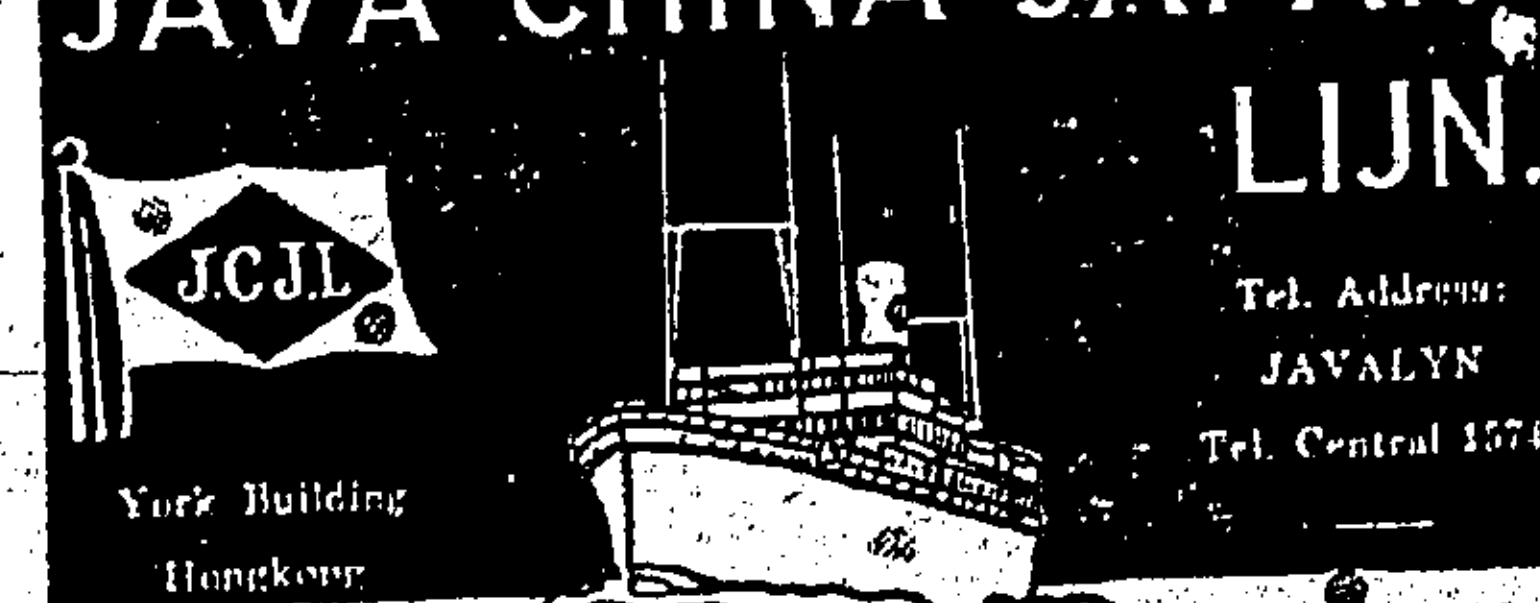
Telephone C. 4557.

8, Queen's Building, Chater Road.

Agents, HONGKONG.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.



REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOEK	N. CHINA & AMOI	19th Aug.	20th Aug.	BATAVIA
TJIKABANG	BATAVIA	21st "	21st "	SHANGHAI
TJIKANDI	JAPAN	22nd "	23rd "	BATAVIA
BABON	JAVA	23rd "	24th "	—
ARDROSSAN	SHANGHAI	26th "	26th Aug.	BATAVIA
STRATHLORE	JAVA	30th "	3rd Sept.	M'AR & JAYA
TJIKELAK	N. CHINA & AMOI	31st "	3rd "	SHAL & NORTH CHINA
TJIKEROA	JAVA & M'KAR	31st "	8th "	SHANGHAI
TJIKAROEM	BATAVIA	6th Sept.	17th "	BATAVIA
	N. CHINA & AMOI	16th "	17th "	—

Wireless Telegraphy.
 The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES,
NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKWALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
(ANDREW WATTS & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong
M.V. "SPRINGBANK" ... Via Suez Canal 30th September.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKWALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

"CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... From Hongkong 5th September.
For Marseilles, Havre, London and Hamburg.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £35, 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £20, 2nd Class £15.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMER ... From Hongkong ... October.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Agos Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Uitenhage.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Batavia, Quana, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Aden, Port Said, Suez, and Malacca.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKWALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—
THE BANK LINE LTD.
Tel. Cent. 4791

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 5th Sept., 1926
M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 3rd Oct., 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3105.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegram: Furnprince.

King's Building.

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KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA.)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
PENANG, on the 19th August, at Noon.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$100!

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service
to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN

Telephone 1574.

YOKI BUILDING, CHATER ROAD. [12]

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR**
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CON-
STANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.
**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KALYAN"	9,144	23rd Aug., 4 p.m.	Port Sudan, Marr., Casablanca, L'don. & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	4th Sept., Noon	Marseilles and London.
"NAGPORE"	5,233	10th Sept.	Marr., L'don., Hamb., B'dam, Antw. & Hull.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	13th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	22nd Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MUREA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KHIBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,942	13th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	9,135	27th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	9,097	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,135	26th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MUREA"	10,918	5th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,942	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	19th March	Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,941	16th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	30th April	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS		
"KARAKA"	6,549	8th Sept.
"KANTHA"	7,784	13th Sept.
"TILAWA"	10,006	20th Sept.
"TALAMBA"	5,013	26th Sept.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	3rd Oct.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)		
"TANDA"	6,558	27th August
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	15th Oct.

* Calls at Kolambagan.
Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hongkong, Cebu, Kolambagan, Java, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN		
"SA. THIA"	7,704	23rd Aug.
"TILAWA"	10,006	29th Aug.
"NELLORE"	6,833	3rd Sept.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd Sept.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.
"TALAMBA"	5,013	10th Sept.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	13th Sept.
"MUREA"	10,918	16th Sept.
"NANZA"	7,023	20th Sept.
"KHIBER"	9,114	1st Oct.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.
"MANTUA"	10,942	10th Oct.
"KARMALA"	9,128	14th Oct.
"DEVANHA"	9,135	18th Oct.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Oct.
"TANDA"	6,558	26th Oct.
"KHIVA"	9,135	29th Oct.
"DELTA"	9,097	2nd Nov.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Nov.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th Nov.
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Nov.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	19th Nov.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	23rd Nov.
"MANTUA"	10,942	27th Nov.
"TANDA"	6,558	31st Nov.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	5th Dec.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	9th Dec.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	13th Dec.
"KARMALA"	9,128	17th Dec.
"MALWA"	10,941	21st Dec.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	25th Dec.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIHONG Friday, 20th August, at 11 a.m.
HAINING Tuesday, 24th August, at 12 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$90.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 31st Aug.	6 a.m.
BALIK PAPAN & JAVA	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 31st Aug.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 22nd Aug.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 22nd Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 24th Aug.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 26th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KALUAN"	On 26th Aug.	6 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 26th Aug.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 26th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 28th Aug.	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 29th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 31st Aug.	6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone Central 36. Agents.
CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,
VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DAYS HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	8th October	18th October
TAIPING	9th November	17th November
CHANGTE	10th December	17th December

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**
Telephone: Central 36. Agents. [5]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.
LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... on or about 19th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.
REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.
OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
From Hongkong.
S.S. "FIUME L." ... on or about 4th September.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... on or about 5th October.
HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
From Hongkong.
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... on or about 7th September.
S.S. "FIUME L." ... on or about 30th September.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... on or about 30th October.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS
FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st August.
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Sept.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Telephone: Central 1030. Agents. [17]

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the
BLUE FUNNEL LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKWALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.
S.S. "DEUCALION" ... Via Suez Canal 27th August.
S.S. "ANTIOCHUS" ... Via Suez Canal 10th September.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... Via Suez Canal 24th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.**
HONGKONG AND CANTON **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

